THE Circulation of THE CAUCASIAN exceeds that of any two weekly papers in the State combined. It is read by people in every county in the State. It is the great paper of the people and a great State advertising medium.

HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY TWO WEEKLIES PUBLISHED IN THE STATE.

THE CAUCASIAN.

THE people who are honestly and sincerely in favor of Financial Reform must awake now, and see that they align themselves with the forces that demand it and are fighting for it.

VOL. XIV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1895. NO. 6.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It Recommends the Retirement of Treasury Notes and the Issuance of More Bonds.

IT STRIKES AT SILVER,

And Makes an Appeal For More Privileges For the National Banks—The "50 Cents Worth of Silver" Whine Has a Show—A Goldbug, Bondholder's Plea From Beginning to End.

The President's message, sent to Congress last week, is one of the longest ever written. It is here condensed, there being little abridgement, however of its utterances on the chief matter of interest before the people, viz: the financial issue. Elsewhere may be seen such opinions as the CAUCASIAN has to offer on the document.

We are informed that the Argentine Republic appreciates our efforts to extend the sale of its wool in this country by offering free importation.

The missions boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, submitted to Mr. Cleveland for arbitration, has been decided in favor of Brazil.

Negotiations are progressing for the revival of the United States and Chilian claims commission. It is stated that the resumption of specie payments by Chile is a step of great importance.

It is stated that the energetic policy of our government has made American interests safe in China.

Fairer trade relations are demanded with Germany, and a retaliatory policy is suggested if our cattle and food products are to be discriminated against.

The speedy adjustment is recommended of the damages claimed for the seizure of British vessels by our vessels in Bering sea.

The fixing of the Alaskan boundary line is recommended, and also the Canadian boundaries.

When something further is heard from the British government the President will communicate with Congress in regard to the Venezuelan question.

The lynching of Italian laborers in Colorado is condemned and legislation is suggested to prevent this growing evil.

Strict neutrality in regard to Cuba is recommended.

It is stated that every possible provision has been made for the protection of American interests in Turkey.

The improvement of our diplomatic service is urged, and it is suggested that our ambassadors and ministers shall be provided by the government with official residences.

One item of *colossal importance* is mentioned in the following words:

"The coronation of the czar of Russia at Moscow in May next invites the ceremonial participation of the United States, and in accordance with usage and diplomatic propriety our minister to the imperial court has been directed to represent our government on the occasion."

Reference to the tariff is made in which it is claimed that the recent tariff law effected a system by which one class of people could not be benefited at the expense of other classes.

That part of the message dealing with the

FINANCIAL QUESTION

gives at length a recital of the three bond issues carefully omitting, however, to state that those by whom the bonds were brought were enabled by the peculiar bargain they got to make many millions of dollars. After stating information in connection with the bond issues the message continues as follows:

"The foregoing statement of events and conditions develops the fact that after increasing our interest bearing bonded indebtedness more than $162,000,000 to save our gold reserve, we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve $79,333,966 as against $65,438,377 in February 1894, when the first bonds were issued.

Though the amount of gold drawn from the treasury appears to be very large, as gathered from the facts and figures herein presented, it actually was much larger, considerble sums having been acquired by the treasury within the several periods stated

WITHOUT THE ISSUE OF BONDS.

On the 28th of January, 1895, it was reported by the secretary of the treasury that more than $170,000,000 of gold had been withdrawn for hoarding or shipment during the year preceding. He now reports that from January 1, 1879, to July 14, 1890, a period of more

THAN ELEVEN YEARS,

only a little over $28,000,000 was withdrawn and that between July 14, 1890, the date of the passage of the law for an increased purchase of silver, and the first day of December, 1895, or within less than five and a half years, there was withdrawn nearly $375,000,000, making a total of more than $403,000,000 drawn from the treasury in gold since January 1, 1879, the date fixed in 1875 for the retirement of the United States notes.

Nearly $327,000,000 of the gold thus withdrawn has been paid out on these United States notes, and yet every one of the $364,000,000

IS STILL UNCANCELED

and ready to do service in future gold depletions.

More than $76,000,000 in gold has since their creation in 1890 been paid out from the treasury upon the notes given on the purchase of silver by the government; and yet the whole, amounting to $155,000,000, except a little more than $16,000,000, which have been retired by exchanges for silver at the request of the holders, remains outstanding and prepared to join their older and more experienced allies in future raids upon the treasury's gold reserve.

In other words, the government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and

STILL OWES THEM ALL.

It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchase without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes. When added to all this we are reminded that to carry on all this astounding financial scheme the government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of $95,000,000 in establishing a gold reserve, and of $162,315,400 in efforts to maintain it; that the annual interest charged on such bonded indebtedness is

MORE THAN $11,000,000;

that a continuance in our present course may result in further bond issues, and that we have suffered or are threatened with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief.

I am convinced that the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the

RETIREMENT AND CANCELLATION

of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

I believe this could be readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for

UNITED STATES BONDS

of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long-term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when, with increased prosperity and resources, they could be more easily met.

To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature of the plan should be an authority given to the secretary of the treasury to dispose of the bonds

ABROAD FOR GOLD,

if necessary, to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the government on any account. The increase of our bonded debt involved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad, and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold demand obligations now afflicting us.

In any event the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow lurks the

MENACE OF UNENDING BONDS,

with our indebtedness still undischarged and aggravated in every feature. The obligations necessary to fund this indebtedness would not equal in amount those from which we have been relieved since 1884 by anticipation and payment, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, out of our surplus revenues.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, amounting to probably less than $486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation

OF OUR NATIONAL BANKS.

Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more than $664,000,000, their outstanding circulation based on bond security amounts to only about $190,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay 1 per cent. tax on the circulation they issue.

I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be

REDUCED TO ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incurs on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation, those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and treasury notes.

The banks already existing if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of law thus modified, could issue a circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to $478,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be cancelled. At any rate I should confidentially expect to see the existing national banks or those to be organized to avail themselves of the proposed encouragements

TO ISSUE A CIRCULATION,

and promptly fill any vacuum and supply every currency needed.

But there might not be the necessity for such an addition to the currency by new issues of bank circulation as at a first glance is indicated. If we should be relieved from

MAINTAINING A GOLD RESERVATION

under conditions that constitute it the barometer of our solvency, and if our treasury should no longer be the *foolish purveyor of gold for nations abroad*, or for speculation and hoarding by our citizens at home, I should expect to see gold resume its natural and normal functions in the business affairs of the country and cease to be an object attracting the timid watch of our people and exciting their sensitive imaginations.

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellations of the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act of 1890 would leave the treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to

COIN NEARLY $178,000,000

in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation, as in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury, the necessities of the country should require.

What is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy decent we have reached a dangerous depth and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that

WE ARE FINANCIALLY ILL

and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unpleasant remedies. In the present state of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it.

The important question is not the quantity of money received in revenue payments, but the kind of money we maintain and our abillity to continue in sound financial condition. We are considering the government's holdings of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our national credit and monetary strength. If

OUR GOLD RESERVE

had never been impaired; so if no bonds had ever been issued to replenish it; if there had been no fear and timidity concerning our ability to continue gold payments; if any part of our revenues were not paid in gold, and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve, the amount of our revenues would be an influential factor in the problem. But unfortunately all the circumstances that lend weight to this consideration are entirely lacking. In

OUR PRESENT PREDICAMENT

no gold is received from the government in payment of revenue charges, nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the treasury when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and treasury notes issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the government in paying its current ordinary expenses, and its quantity in

Continued on Fourth Page.

DR. THOMPSON AND THE CHURCH.

Some Historic Facts Concerning the Relation of the Church to Slavery.

FREEDOM AND ITS MEANING

Statements Explaining the Truth of the Famous Remark—Thompson, Not the Alliance, Responsible—The Methods by Which the Church Can Command the Love and Support of the Masses.

As a matter of justice to myself and to accommodate those who demand some proof, I purpose giving to the public in a brief series of letters to THE CAUCASIAN some of the facts that seem to justify me in believing, as I said at Cary, on the 16th of August, that "the church does not comprehend its mission. It stands to-day where it has always stood—on the side of human slavery, and not on the side of human freedom."

Whether this "uncalled for," "unfortunate," "foolish," but now "famous" remark be true or false, I alone am responsible for the utterance of it. The Alliance has no more responsibility for it than the Southern Methodist Church, of which I am also a member.

This letter is intended by way of introduction to clear the way for those that shall follow. I have thought it worth while, at the outset, to note the course of misrepresentation indulged in, whether consciously or unconsciously by my critics, and to indicate again my attitude from the beginning. If I seem only suggestive, I shall follow on to the proof.

Of my critics in general and especially of the batch in Mr. Daniels' picturesque *symposium* of October 22d, I have no unkind words to say. They have all used, no doubt, all the charity and common courtesy that they could command. We had no right to expect from them what they didn't have. "I have always thought," said Lord Falkland, "that there should be as little bitterness in religious controversy as there is in a love letter, and that the contrary way is as void of Christian character as it is of human wisdom." Wise men never attempt to teach by mere abuse, or in ill humor. When men do wrong, it is because they lack right ideals. Since we cannot go outside of ourselves in judging others, one's harsh judgment may prove only one's unenviable character.

Nor can I find it in my heart, since Dr. Durham's letter came to light with Scriptural references assigning me, with marvellous generosity, to a perpetual home in the eternal tropics and denominating Mr. Daniels a "child of the devil," to think unkindly even of Mr. Daniels. Prior to that, I had not known who his father was. I didn't know but that he had long since fallen in valiant defense of his country or been quietly gathered to his fathers. I was surprised to find through Dr. Durham that Mr. Daniels' father was still living. To have such a father, and to have the world know it, is punishment enough to satisfy the most vengeful against your valiant, volunteer defender of the Church.

Of the spirit of Dr. Kilgo's letter, I desire to express my appreciation.

By the word *freedom*, I understand the fullest possible preservation of natural rights and the concurrent development of the individual and the State; the condition for every man which lay in the mind of the framers of the Declaration of American Independence; that happy mean which lies well between anarchy on the one hand and monarchy on the other. By *slavery*, I understand the condition of subjection to the will of another, and the consequent destruction of rights and the failure of individual development of the masses. A Church is a religious society or institution, a focus of a Christian belief, Christian morality, and Christian view of this world and the world to come. The aggregate of various denominations of the time constitute *the Church*. and just as Christ is known upon careful study by the character of the life He lived every day among men, so the Church is known to the world by the operation of its major sentiment, the character of its controlling influence. In every age, the pulpit is necessarilly the controlling nerve—centre of Church life. "Like priest, like people," is a very old adage.

The power of the Gospel was due in the beginning, as through the centuries it continues to be, to the fact that it is the history of life that was lived up to its teachings—the only character of life that men could believe in and love. The church in any age, will command the love and support of the masses of men only in proportion to its comprehension and exemplification in practice of the thoughtful, popular conception of the Christ-life. That it has failed so signally for nearly nineteen centuries as the organic executor of the Master's will in the regeneration of the world is sadly due to its failure of appreciation of His character and practice of His life. Only fools and fanatics should claim that the way the Church has lived is a definition of Christianity. When, since Pentecostal days, have Christianity and the Church gone coupled and inseparable? That there are now, as there have always been among both the clergy and the laity many thousands of thorough-going Christians whose lives lift them above abuse and ersticism, I gladly confess. Such men and women are now the hope of the race, as in past ages they have constituted the one helpful human factor in identifying the wheels of time with the progress of civilization and liberty. They are the salt of the earth that never loses its savor—God's seven thousand that do not bow the knee to Baal.

If I criticise the attitude of the Church, I am not condemning "the mystical body" of the Church, whose head is the risen Christ; I am saying nothing of the Church which shall be the Bride of the Lamb. I am only saying that an enemy hath sown tares among the wheat while men slept; that the tares choke the wheat; that Satan as an angel of light deceives, if possible, the very elect. There is no more painful evidence of the unhealthy spirit of the Church of to-day than that, in pulpit and pew, so many of the greatest fail utterly in the face of eighteen centuries of the Church history to distinguish between the Church and Christianity, and that prominent ministers and laymen patiently lend themselves in the the Sunday issue of a secular newspaper to the denunciation and picturing of a fellow-layman as a hell-bound infidel, when he had declared with emphasis that genuine Christianity in all our life is the one supreme need of these troublous times. But such action was not surprising to the thoughtful. It is a very ancient custom, and will be repeated from time to time until no man can say that "Christ lies, as it were, asleep in the vessel of the Church."

"The more spiritual and profound historians of the Church recognize it as a manifestation of this divine Life flowing into human history. But this is true of the *organized Church* only with important qualifications. The Life must manifest itself in an organization; but the organization is neither the only nor the complete exposition of the Life." The church has never been assured against the entrance of the elements alien to her, which have influenced and dominated her.

Who shall deny that in the first century—the pure Apostolic days—the Church at Corinth disgraced herself, as Fisher says, by gross moral delinquencies; that the foolish Galations bartered the liberty of the Gospel for a narrow formalism; and that the Church at Ephesus left her first love and drifted into the wildest speculative errors? So great, indeed, was the demoralization within the first century that St. John, "being in the Spirit on the Lord's day" and directed to "write the things which are and the things which shall be hereafter," became under the immediate voice of the Glorified Son of God the Church's severest critic and accuser for all time. The best he could say of the Church at Sardis, for instance, 'which had a name to live but was dead,' was "thou hast a few names even in Sardis that have not defiled their garments;" of the Laodicean Church he said: "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold or hot; I would thou wert cold nor hot; so then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew the out of my mouth. Because thou sayest I am rich and have gotten riches, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou art the wretched one and miserable and poor and blind and naked: I counsel thee to buy of me gold refined by fire, that thou mayest become rich: and white garments that thou mayest clothe thyself, and the shame of thy nakedness be not made manifest; and eyesalve to anoint thine eyes that thou mayest see." Of the seven Churches in Asia, only one, the Church at Philadelphia—"brotherly love"—received praise without censure.

Nevertheless, the men and the press that have seen fit to write very harshly of me, have all based their criticisms upon the assumption that the Church and Christianity are one and the same. Against Christianity, I have said nothing. I have declared very positively that the Church and Christianity are not the same, and I purpose showing that they have not been through all these centuries. Christianity is the very genius of human freedom, while the Church, in so far as it is un-Christly (and that may be to an astonishing degree), is always its enemy. I believe with DeTocqueville, that "Bible Christianity is the companion of liberty in all its conflicts, the cradle of its infancy, and the divine source of its claims." I will reverence Christ and His teachings, as the foundation of all that is good in our civilization. I must not be expected, however, to reverence a Church which, not being His, masquerades rather in His name—a gilded latter-day illustration of the Jewish Church in Christ's own time when ruled by the Scribes and Pharisees; who being careful of the outside of the cup and the platter and of the tombs of the prophets their fathers had slain, none the less devoured widows' houses and boasted of whited sepulchres though filled with dead men's bones and all uncleanness. These "hypocrites," as the Master called them, doubtless loved their Church—more, indeed, than they did the teaching of Jesus or Isaiah. Yet upon them our Lord poured His most withering denunciation; while they in return, leaguing themselves with worldly authority for advantage, crucified Him, that they might hear no more of their short comings. This same spirit has dominated the Church for more than fifteen centuries until now, the spirit that demands for release "not Jesus, but Barabbas."

Yet says the N. C. Presbyterian: "The Church cannot exist without Christ. You cannot divorce the Lamb from His bride; you cannot sever the Head of the Church from its body—and Christ is the Head of the Church. *There is no such thing as a Christless Church.*" And the Christian Advocate, in this day of thought and noble aspiration, and widespread disregard and oppression of men, serenely says: "It is important that we should have a stronger spirit of reverence for the Church and her institutions. The man who goes about the country and cries out against the Church and destroys the confidence of the public in her leaders is an enemy to mankind—an emissary of the devil. Even if those who are in authority should sometimes make mistakes, no good man will blow a trumpet to publish it to the world. The eagerness with which men in authority, both in Church and State, are subjected to criticism bodes no good for our country." This last quotation, and especially the last sentence of it, will bear reading twice. What spirit penned that utterance?

In like manner it was said of Jesus, "He hath a devil." So logically, Huss, Savonarola, Luther, Fox, Wesley, Booth, and all the company of reformers of whatever age were denounced by the Church of their time as emissaries of the devil, and were made to feel, in proportion to its power, the cruel and enslaving hand of the Church, which should rather have exemplified the free, peaceable, and beneficent spirit of its reputed Head. In nineteen hundred years, the Church has made not much progress from those Sons of Thunder who, not comprehending what manner of spirit they were of, were eager, till forbidden by the actual presence and word of Jesus, to call down fire from Heaven to consume an unfriendly village. Simon Peter's attempt in the presence of the Lord to defend and propagate the Gospel by the sword presents a living picture through eighteen centuries of cruel Church intolerance, devilish persecution, bitter rivalry and denominational bigotry, which, more than all infidels and atheists, have denied the world the benefits of a Gospel of love and prevented the coming of our Father's Kingdom upon the earth.

Still writes Dr. Atkins in the symposium: 'A survey of the political field of mankind will reveal the gratifying fact that the freedom of the populations and the thrift of liberal institutions is in direct proportion to the prevalence of the Church's influence over the masses. Our own nation stands at the head in both respects: thorough Church prevalence and complete freedom;" to which Mr. Cole adds his amen in the following easy flowing words: "The largest liberty, the noblest developments of character, the enjoyment of the largest number of human rights, are in those lands where the Church has had her saving and uplifting ministry." They reduce the question to geographical determination. They forget, however, the destruction of all freedom in Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece where the Church did its first work, and the present condition of all the Russias, and Italy, and Portugal, and Spain the home of the Church's most perfect enginery, and the American States south of us, where the masses are completely dominated by the Church The liberty lands are rather those that have developed and fostered magnificent revolts from Church prevalence and crushing ecclesiasticism. Then, too, if freedom seem to be coterminous with Church prevalence, so does also drunkenness and the liquor traffic. "Christendom vs. Saloondom," said John G. Woolley; "and ninety-five per cent of male church members are on the pay roll of the drink—as gaugers, collectors, store-keepers, or *silence-keepers*." What can one "saving and uplifting ministry" in North Carolina say upon this point?

What the world knows of Christianity it learns from the Church's illustration of it. Mohammedans, for instance, do not distinguish, any more than certain nominal Christians, between Christianity and the Church. A recent writer in the Quarterly Review claimed that progress, material, moral, and intellectual, is everywhere coterminous with Christianity. Ameer Ali, a British citizen and lawyer of ability, writing upon "Islan and its critics "in the September *Nineteenth Century*, arrays the hoary abuses and crimes which have cursed, and still curse Christendom, in such way as to leave the impression that if Christianity is not directly responsible for them, it is powerless to counteract them. He notes the terrible persecutions of the Church; the extermination of native heathen races by "Christian" nations like the United States and England; the ruin of African nations by gin and rum by Christian nations for gain; and the drunkenness and prostitution in "orthodox" cities of Christendom, leaving the sad impression that Christianity has little or nothing to boast of. The wise editor of the Christian Standard thereupon remarks. "Such attacks will serve a good purpose, if they arouse Christians to the responsibilities resting upon them to exert themselves more and more to establish the Kingdom of God and his RIGHTEOUSNESS Not the Church and its glory; the Church and its dominion; the Church and its theology; but the Church and its RIGHTEOUSNESS. This Moslem writer triumphs over us in his magagine encounter as the enemies of Israel triumphed over them in the days of Israel's wickedness, and for the same reason. Christendom is not keeping covenant with God; not following loyally and bravely the Great Captain of her salvation, and is discomfited by the enemy. If we are not glorying in our shame, we are glorying in forgetfulness of it."

CYRUS THOMPSON.

COMING EVERY DAY.

Attorney Ed. L. Conlin, Onawa, Iowa, Joins The Populists.

Sentinel, Onawa, Iowa.

Ed. L. Conlin, a prominent attorney of Onawa and a life-long Democrat, has left Democracy and will hereafter affiliate with the People's Party. Mr. Conlin, like thousands of other good Democrats, realizes that it is an impossibility to get any reform through the Democratic party; that it is wedded to a single gold standard and the only relief is through a new party. The fact that a free silver resolution would not even be given a hearing in the county convention convinces any one that there is only one party in this county that is working for all reform in our currency system and that is the People's Party. Mr. Collin will take the stump and will tell the people why he can no longer stay with the party he has worked with nearly twenty years.

MONEY FOR SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

A Colored Republican "Let's The Cat Out of The Bag" on Jno. Sherman.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Jno. R. Lynch, the Mississippi colored ex-Congressman, in conversation with a gentleman of Washington Court House, Ohio, said in reference to Senator Sherman's book: "The only money that I know of being used in the South to draw State delegations to the support of any candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination was that which was used in the interest of John Sherman's candidacy. Although I got none of it myself, I know of money having been used in that direction."

DEMOCRACY VS. FREE SILVER.

Why Free Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Secured Through the Democratic Party.

RECORDS, FACTS, OPINIONS,

Which Show the Falsity and Hypocrisy of Democratic Professions and Platforms—The Views of the People on the Question of the Day—What They Know and What They Think.

[Under this head will be presented communications competing for the cash prizes announced elsewhere for the best article on "Why the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Obtained Through the Democratic Party."]

A Lady Enters the Lists.

POWELLSVILLE, N. C., Dec. 7th, '95.

MR. EDITOR: If you will allow a lady to enter the contest for the prizes offered on the query, "Why cannot the free and unlimited coinage of silver be secured through the Democratic party?" I will say that it cannot be secured for various reasons. The most prominent of which is this:

The Democratic party, as it is organized at the present time, is opposed to any such measure. Both the leaders and the followers, the big dogs and the little ones, and the "fices" who cannot do anything but yelp

WHEN THE BIG DOGS GROWL.

And how do I know that they are opposed to it? Look at the record. Democratic Congressmen have killed silver. They helped to demonetize it in 1873. They have killed all the free silver coinage bills that have been offered since they were restored to power, with as much avidity as if the bills

HAD BEEN RATTLESNAKES,

crawling into the congressional halls. They repealed the Sherman act, and refused to grant even the small favor of coining the seigniorage. In fact they have shown animosity to silver at all times and under all conditions.

And now about the followers: A majority of the rank and file of the Democratic party are against free coinage of silver because they have lately so declared in their conventions—some of them going so far as to demand the

RETIREMENT OF THE GREENBACKS

also. And those who are too small to attend the conventions, are howling for "sound currency," "an honest dollar," "money good in Europe," &c., &c.

Many of them do not know whether Europe is at the North Pole or the South Pole, or in the bottom of the sea. All they know is to cry aloud as their bosses tell them to cry.

Ever since the Democrats have had "a chance," it has been contraction, *contraction*,

CONTRACTION.

And they are yet clamoring for the same. This record shows that they are bitterly opposed to it. Would you expect that any man, or set of men, would grant you anything which he, or they, are against, and

WHICH THEY ARE OPPOSING

with all the strength that in them lies? *

Another reason is, that should there be a free silver bill passed, in both houses of Congress, we know that we have a Democratic President, who is "bigger than his party," whose backbone is so large that he would veto the bill, and utterly ignore the little swarthy party that passed it, like an elephant stepping over a mouse.

And here is another reason: The Democratic party, through Cleveland and Carlisle, have sold this nation to the Rothschilds, in England, and their coadjutors in crime in Europe and America. They were enabled to do this by the United States being placed on a gold basis.

IN NO OTHER WAY

could they have succeeded in issuing bonds in times of peace.

Now we know that England reaps a rich harvest of interest from the United States yearly, by this means. And when did England ever release her hold upon any country, that once came under British control?

Democratic Congressmen are responsible for this, and they cannot undo what they have done, and coin silver free, for if they should, the cry of bonds, more bonds, would cease, and they would lose prestige with

THEIR MASTERS IN ENGLAND

and elsewhere.

Another reason is, that even the professed "friends of silver," who call themselves Democrats, tell us that they are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver; but we must have *"international agreement."* Now can any one tell us what that means? All Europe and and Asia, and the two Americas must agree to it. And if that were done they would want to know if Esquimaux and Hottentots, Laplanders and Finns, Samoans and Indians had consented. And when answered in the affirmative, they would begin to enquire if permission had been requested of the cannibals in Central Africa; and finally, if

SATAN AND HIS IMPS

in hades had given us the right to have free coinage of silver in the United States. If that is a friend to silver, what does it take to constitute an enemy, and how long before its *friends* would coin it free?

And still another reason is, that we shall not have any Democratic party to pass coinage laws, for the Democrats are hopelessly divided, "and a house divided against itself cannot stand." And last but not least, the Democratic party cannot give us free coinage of silver, even it would. It is out of power and

LIKELY SO TO REMAIN.

It has run to the end of its rope. It has digged its own grave; and ere long the dark waters of Leth will have wrapped the "party of perfidy and dishonor" in the shroud of oblivion, and buried it out of sight and hearing of all decent men and women, never more to be ressurrected until Gabriel's trump shall sound declaring that "time shall be no longer."

For these reasons, and others that might be mentioned, it is utterly impossible to secure the free and unlimited coinage of silver through the Democratic party.

And now Mr. Editor, if you will pardon a little digression, I will say that the only way to secure the free coinage of silver is, that all the *true friends* of silver

UNITE UNDER ONE BANNER,

irrespective of party, and send to Congress men who really intend to repeal the laws that have placed the United States on a gold basis; men who will not only restore silver as a money metal, but will make it the unit of value also.

Let us have young men; men who are interested in building up our country, because they hope to live long and

ENJOY THE FRUITS OF THEIR LABORS;

men of worth and integrity; such men as Butler, Pritchard, Skinner, Thompson and others. Then will we have free coinage of silver, and some other laws that are sorely needed, and may the time come quickly, speedily, rapidly.

MRS. SARAH E. MITCHELL.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

An Interesting Report of the State Convention at Goldsboro—What Has Been Done and What Needs To Be Done.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the North Carolina Sunday School Association was held in the First Baptist church, of Goldsboro, on November 25th, 26th and 27th ultimo. That it was a most interesting convention under the power of the Holy Spirit all who know Him will attest.

On Monday evening the 25th Prof. H. M. Hamill, Chief International Field Worker, gave a most delightful address: "Sunday School Idea"—and it is safe to say that every one who *listened* to him could see there is work to do and a plenty of it for each of us. "I am the vine and ye are the branches. He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit, for without me you can do nothing."

Tuesday morning Prof. F. S. Blair, of Guilford College, presented as an object study, the Association's Sunday School map, showing the Sunday School interest of the State by counties. Every county that is organized with a President and Executive Committee is indicated by a star. "So we labored in the work 'till the stars appeared."

Would here like to say, that any man or woman who is out and out for Christ can have his or her county shining with a star by the next State convention in 1896, by organizing their county for this work, and this star points to the fact that Jesus Christ is born in your county.

This map reveals these facts: This State's population is 1,617,947.

Population between 6 and 21, 586,668.

Sunday School attendants, 259,834.

Non-attendants, 326,778.

With these facts we heard His voice, "Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks and look well to thy herds." Prov. 27-23. Don't let us translate "thou" to mean our Pastors. My friend, it means *you*.

On the subject of "Better ways of working" Dr. J. L. Nicholson, of Richlands, read a most interesting paper—he says that it is not better ways that are lacking but more willingness to obey the word of God.

Tuesday afternoon Prof. Hamill gave a most instructive Bible study from the Old Testament. The Old Bible contains 39 books, and he divided them into 17 Historic, 7 Prophetics and 5 Doctrinal both converging to Christ who first came to Israel and then he sends his Apostles to other nations. There were many instructive lessons in this study.

The Home Department was delightfully but most practically presented to the Association by our talented young friend, Prof. Hermon H. Horne, of the State University.

TUESDAY EVENING

President John C. Kilgo, of Trinity College, delivered a most profound address—subject: "Man making." I would that it could be published and placed into the hands of every man and woman of North Carolina. The possibility of our evoluting this State and nation by taking these neglected children into our Sunday Schools and holding up to them Christ instead of poor weak man is a serious question for every loyal citizen of this State to pray over. President Kilgo would have us seriously reflect that it is the children who are soon to take our places and shape the destiny of this nation.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Prof. Hamill presented the practical work of the county officers' conferences. Then followed the reports of the different officers.

Mrs. J. D. Cox, of Redalia, reports, rather slow work among the Ladies Mission Aid—other reports were very favorable.

The afternoon session was made interesting and pleasant by Prof. Hamill—a study from the New Testament. It was a black-board exercise and wonderfully helpful in his who "wrote—when written, where written, to whom written, what the subject, and where was it written," questions. Those who heard this study were greatly strengthened in their knowledge of the word of God.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

Prof. Hamill addressed a crowded house—subject: "Our Sunday School Needs," and this is a subject for every Christian man of this country to take an active interest in. The meeting was concluded by "closing words" from many visitors by short speeches expressing their gratitude to God and to the hospitality of the good people of Goldsboro for their generosity. Prof. Horne, of the University was elected President of the Association. There were many pleasant and instructive discourses that space does not permit us to enter into in this limited report of this convention, but I trust this may bring to the eyes of many good Christian men that God is working in our State and may be used of Him to remind them that they have not fully obeyed His command: "Ye shall be witnesses unto me—at home, abroad, and into the uttermost parts of the earth."

May God raise up some one of His children in every county in this State and fill him with the Holy Spirit to organize their county for the next State Convention is the prayer of yours, trusting in Him.

H. J. FAISON.

Are you helping to spread the circulation of the CAUCASIAN?

A. H. STEVENS ON SILVER.

He Says that Congress Struck it Down in 1873--And That It Was a Great Error.

It Was Done by Unseen Hands—And Was Attended by Infinite Mischief in the United States—The True Policy of This Country Is to Return to the System of Our Fathers.

The "crime of 1873" grows more heinous as time goes on. Evidence from high authority multiplies to show the disaster caused by that crime; and when the people shall come to realize the consequences of it and the motives that inspired it, they will bitterly curse its authors and their names will become a reproach and stench to humanity.

The latest discovery is a letter written by Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, thirteen years ago, which contains some interesting matter. It is as follows:

National Hotel, Washington, D. C., January 26, 1882.—Mr. H. D. Barrows, Los Angeles, Cal. My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 14th instant with enclosed slips, was received this evening. Allow me to thank you for it. The subject is one of the gravest that now occupies the attention of Congress and the thinking men throughout the United States. The reason that silver bullion has been depreciated since 1873 in this country is that Congress in February, 1873, struck silver from the lists of money of the United States. The moment that this act of Congress was passed gold was made the only legal standard of values in this country. That was a great error and was attended with infinite mischief in the United States.

In 1792 Mr. Hamilton and the patriotic statesmen of that day recognized in our coinage the bimetallic system of money; that is, he and they recognized silver as money as well as gold at the ratio of about sixteen parts of silver as equivalent to one of gold. Under this regulation and coinage we were prosperous in 1873. When silver was deprived of its debt-paying power as an equivalent to gold at the ratio stated, silver in the markets of the world was at a premium over gold. It is useless to go into reasons why this change was adopted in our system or by what unseen hands it was effected. The true policy of this country is to return to the system of our fathers. If the government should now, as it ought to, retrace its steps and provide for the free coinage of silver as it does of gold and make 412½ grains of standard silver equivalent to 25-8-tenth grains of gold, then silver would immediately return to its original dignity in the markets of the world in purchasing and debt-paying power. This is the real function of money and in this country this equality in this function at the ratio stated should be maintained.

The debts and bonds of the United States provided for payment in gold or silver coin at the then standard value; it was a great wrong to the taxpayers on whom rests the payment of the public debt to strike silver from the list of money as was done in 1873. It was that blow which changed the values of the property of the United States. More than half of the money of the world was at that time silver. The whole amount in the world in 1873 was estimated at $8,000,000,000; of these $4,500,000,000 were silver and $3,500,000,000 were gold in round numbers. The ruinous consequences which attended this bad act of administration were seen in the failures of mercantile houses and business men amounting to more than half the public debt of the United States within the last nine years. Now, I am for the free coinage of silver bullion just as of gold. Gold and silver should be put upon a perfect equality as of yore in the ratio of 16 to 1. This would not only add to the value of real estate and all sorts of property in the United States, but it would greatly encourage and stimulate the mining of silver in this country. In my view all the gold and silver that can be produced to our mints should be coined alike. The coin should be kept in the vaults of the treasury and certificates of it given in all cases where certificates are preferred. These coin certificates should be the currency of the country; it would be the best in the world. In this age we do not wish to burden with the weight of either gold or silver in ordinary business transactions extending to distant places in the country, but we do want a paper currency which is redeemable at the will of the holder in coin dollar for dollar. Bank bills which are so common in use are only promises to pay in coin and are often issued in amounts of two and sometimes to three for one of coin in the vaults; but under the plan advocated by me the certificates would in no case represent anything but dollar for dollar.

I haven't time to say more to you now. I will barely add that the present depreciation of silver bullion and of the silver standard dollar arises solely from the degradation of silver by act of Congress in 1873. Let Congress declare, as it ought to, that 412½ grains of standard silver is and shall be equivalent to 25 8-10 grains of gold in its purchasing and debt-paying power and instantly silver will be on a par, if not above par, compared with gold.

To increase the quantity of silver in the present dollar of 412½ grains up to 480 grains to make it equivalent to the present current value of 25 8-10 grains of gold would be a great wrong to the laboring masses in the union whose taxes have to meet the public debt; the holders of the public debt at the time they received the bonds received them under the express stipulation that they were to be paid in United States coin, gold or silver, at its then standard value, and all that is wanting to make gold and silver equal, to make 412½ grains of silver equal in the markets of the world to 25 8-10 gold, is for Congress to put silver back on the list of the moneys of the United States as it was in 1873 I have lately made a report to the house of representatives upon our coinage, in which I urge not only the restoration of silver to its debt-paying power, but also the adoption of metric coinage applicable alike to gold and silver. I will send you a copy of this in a few days when it comes from the press.

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Don't You Care?

Exchange.

Say, are you a merchant? All right. If you were running behind $100 a day you would soon be a bankrupt, wouldn't you? Sure! Well, under the management of alleged eminently wise "statesmen" this country is running behind many million dollars a month and is already bankrupt. Do you know how it came about, or are you such a "good American" that you don't care?

ENOUGH SAID.

From Printers' Ink.

When people's earnings are depressed
And they have little to invest,
Then more's the need to catch their eye
To show them where they ought to buy.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

"The government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all."

"The annual interest charged on such bonded indebtedness is more than $11,000,000."

"In the path we now follow lurks the menace of unending bonds."

"If we shall be relieved from maintaining a gold reservation, &c."

"If our treasury should no longer be the foolish purveyor of gold for nations abroad."

"We are financially ill."

"In our present predicament."

"Private holders of gold, unlike the government, having no party to maintain, could not be restrained from making the best bargain possible when they furnished gold to the treasury."

"The general state of our funds exclusive of gold, was entirely immaterial to the foreign creditor and investor."

"The disordered condition of our currency."

"Present dangers menacing our prosperity."

* * *

The above sentences and phrases are found in the President's message to Congress. Whatever else may be said about them, it can be asserted that they constitute an unqualified and unlimited condemnation of our present system of finance. They are not seized upon and presented in the above form for the purpose of distorting and vitiating the meaning of the message in full, for they may be looked out and read in their full connection and yet be found to convey the same meaning that appears to attach to them as they are presented above.

* * *

We do think it necessary to make a very lengthy effort to illustrate the inconsistencies that appear in this marvellous document. We shall present a few and leave its general character to the analysis of those who read it.

* * *

So sweeping a denunciation of a system as is contained in the above utterances would naturally lead one to think that the head of the nation would, at least, have attempted to propose some plan for reforming it. But he who looks for such a thing in the message will look in vain. Some change in detail is suggested, but the President makes a strong plea for the continuation of the principle of the present system which has made us "financially ill"—which makes us "the foolish purveyor of gold for nations abroad"—which constitutes the "menace of unending bonds"—which has brought about the "present dangers menacing our prosperity"—which has put us "in our present predicament," &c., &c. How a man possessing an honest intelligence could make these broad admissions and then plead for the continuance of the system which brought about the conditions mentioned passes our understanding.

* * *

The message is a plea for the interests of gold speculators, bondholders and banks, and special stress is laid on the claims of *foreign investors*. The interests of home and country have no place in this ponderous emanation of a bond-syndicate manipulator. The President goes out of his way in an effort to magnify and boost the gold standard idea. For instance he vouchsafes the information that "it is stated that the resumption of specie (gold) payment by Chile is a step of great importance;" but in connection with this piece of immensely valuable information he neglects to state that the national administration of Chile borrowed ten millions of dollars from the Rosthchilds in the early part of the present year, and that the said loan was conditioned on the issue of gold bonds to that amount.

* * *

Further on the President admits his knowledge of the existence of a wide silver sentiment among his fellow citizens, but he does not go out of his way to make mention of any "important step" in silver using countries. It occurs to us that the President of a people should not make mention of any matter in an attempt to encourage the sentiment of a minor portion of people, and fail to take some account of facts which would encourage the sentiment of the major part. If it was permissible and necessary to mention gold standard Chile in the message, why was it not equally permissible and necessary to mention silver Mexico?

* * *

We are unable to reconcile the President's recommendation for retiring the greenbacks with his recommendation for issuing more bonds. A reason given for retiring the greenbacks is that they can be used to deplete the *gold reserve* at any time. But it has not been long since a considerable amount of bonds were redeemed before they expired, and a premium paid for them by the government. The avowed purpose of the procedure was to redeem the bonds with currency and thus put more money into circulation; but the *real* purpose was to pave the way for issuing bonds which would run longer than those redeemed, because long term bonds offer better opportunities for financial manipulation. In view of this fact we feel justified in asserting that such men as now control our financial system, in connection with the money power tools who are put in office by them, would find no difficulty in effecting an arrangement by which the bonds would again be redeemed before the expiration of the time for which they were issued, and the depletion of the "gold reserve" could be effected by the use of these bonds as well as by the use of greenbacks. We do not say this *would* be done, but it *could* be done and doubtless *would* be done if the money speculators should find it to their interest to have it done. Again the President "complains" that the annual interest charge on the bonded debt is already eleven millions of dollars annually, yet he recommends the issue of five hundred million dollars *more* of bonds. If this should be done and they bore the same rate of interest as the bonds now outstanding the annual interest charge would be thirty-one millions of dollars. If this new issue should bear only two per cent., the annual interest would be twenty-one millions of dollars—all of which the wealth producers of the country would have to pay in some way to those who now hold and speculate in gold and bonds.

* * *

The message leaves or seeks to leave the impression that the much talked of "gold reserve" is a constitutional or legal matter, whereas in fact that is no kind of law for it whatever. It is part of a goldbug scheme to which we have already referred. It was created by Jno. Sherman and since then has been used as a lever to cause a "want of confidence"—to impose more bonded indebtedness on the people—but it never could have been made effective if silver had not been surreptitiously demonetized in 1873. What a stupendous scheme these money manipulators have established, and oh Lord! how the people have been cheated by it!

* * *

In this wondrous message the national banks come in for distinguished consideration. The bald fact is that the plea for more bonds has for a part of its object the perpetuation of the national banking system. "The aggregate capital," says the President, "of those (banks) now in existence amounts to more than $664,000,000, yet their outstanding circulation (bank notes) based on bond security amounts to only about $190,000,000."

If these banks chose to do so *they could issue* $597,000,000. Why do they not do it? As clear an answer as could be made to this question can be found in the "Three of a kind" circulars published elsewhere; but we may state that the reason is the fact that the issue and circulation of a large volume of money would make money the *servant*, not the master of the people; and it is the plan of those in whom the law now vests the power to issue these notes to make the whole country subject to their demands, and those in power seem to have a care that only such amount of money as will accomplish this shall be issued. Read the "Three of a kind" circulars again.

* * *

But despite the fact that the banks *now* only issue a third of the circulation the law allows them, the President asserts that if more bonds were issued and a little more favor were shown to the banks, he would confidently expect them to fill up the gaps caused by the retirement of the greenbacks. Well, perhaps they would do this much, but if they did it would not put one cent more in circulation than there now is, and if the President's scheme were carried out it would give to the banks the dangerous whole power of contracting the circulation at will; and that power would be used to continually keep the mass of people the servants of the money power.

* * *

The statement of the President that "Twice in our recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver," is misleading—in fact it is *false*. It seeks to leave the impression that *proper* legislation has been had. The "twice" referred to, as will be seen by a reading of the message, means the Bland-Allison act of 1878, and the Sherman act of 1890. In neither case did the law say that 412½ grains of *silver* was worth a dollar, but 412½ grains of *so much* silver was worth a dollar. When *this government* shall proclaim to the world that it holds 412½ grains worth a dollar, it will be worth it the world over; for no holder of silver in any country will then accept any less for it. The government stamp on 25 8-10 grains of gold constitutes it a dollar and it will do the same for 412½ grains of silver; and when *this* government declares this to be so without limit, other nations *must* follow or go to ruin. We are sustained in this assertion by the highest financial authority in all of goldbug England, viz.: the London Financial Chronicle.

* * *

We have here presented some ideas which occur to us in connection with the message—one that has been more universally condemned than any heretofore written. Its cringing tone to foreigners in matters financial—its utter want of American character—its lack of the elements of broad statesmanship—its plea for the money power—the absolute absence of any suggestion for the *good of the people*—its failure to tell that the country is running heavily in debt under the present administration—its failure to tell of the immense profits made by the bond syndicate, all combine to stamp the author as a hireling tool of the money power and an arch-enemy to the interests of the great mass of American people.

* * *

Let it be carefully read and studied. Let the people be sure of its ruinous import. Then let the public render its verdict.

The year is coming to an end. Many subscriptions expire this month. If your time is out and you wish the paper continued, please renew at once.

DUTIES OF CLERKS IN ESTABLISHING VOTING PRECINCTS.

We desire to call the special attention of clerks of Superior courts to an important duty imposed on them by law. With a view to trying to present clearly what the law requires we have had consultation with eminent legal counsel, including ex-Judge Spier Whitaker and others, and herewith present a concensus of general legal opinion.

* * *

On the 8th of March, 1895, there was passed an act of the general assembly of North Carolina entitled "an act to revise, amend, and consolidate the election laws of North Carolina." Section five of the act is as follows:

"That the clerk of the Superior court of each county shall, within twelve months after the ratification of this act, establish, alter, or create separate places of election in their respective counties, so as to provide as near as may be, at least one separate place of voting for every three hundred and fifty electors, in every sub-division of their respective counties, whether such sub-division be a township, village, city or ward; of which said action the said clerk shall give due notice, by advertisement in some public journal published in the county, if any such there be; otherwise in some public place within the boundaries of each of said voting places, or precincts, and at the court-house door in the county.

* * *

By section nine of this act it is provided:

"That registrars shall be provided with one registration book for each precinct, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration book of their precinct in such manner, that said book shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; Provided, that whenever a precinct, as laid off by the clerk under this act, shall not be identical in boundaries with any existing precinct at the election of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, then there shall be, in such new precinct a new registration."

* * *

This new establishment of election precincts must be done before the 8th of March, 1896, and should be attended to without further delay, so as to prevent undue haste and confusion.

How shall it be done?

1. There should be not more than three hundred and fifty electors in each precinct; and the proper way to ascertain this is not to be guided entirely by the voting books of last election, but the registration books should also be examined, as there may be electors, men entitled by law to vote, who did not vote. A voter is an elector, but an elector may never have voted; and the law says not more than three hundred and fifty electors, not voters.

2. In establishing the voting precincts the sub-divisions of counties into townships, cities, wards, towns and incorporated villages must be considered. A voting precinct cannot, under the law, be so established as to include a part of a town and a part of the country, a part of one ward and a part of another ward, a part in one township and a part in another township; but each precinct must be entirely in the country, city, town or incorporated village or ward.

* * *

If there should be two hundred and twenty-five electors in one ward of a city and four hundred electors in an adjoining ward, the new precinct lines cannot be so run as to disregard the boundary line between the wards, having not more than three hundred and fifty electors, say, three hundred and twelve electors in one precinct and three hundred and thirteen in the other; but the ward having in it two hundred and twenty-five electors should be established as a voting precinct, and in the ward having four hundred electors there should be created two distinct voting precincts with well defined boundary lines.

* * *

What is said as to wards applies also to townships, towns or incorporated villages and the country. In other words in laying off a precinct always keep within the city, ward, town or incorporated village. A precinct may have less than three hundred and fifty electors within its boundaries but not more than that number.

* * *

Small precincts are conducive to fair elections; and that is, of course, what the law contemplates and all good citizens desire.

If there are at present not more than three hundred and fifty electors in a township then the trouble and expense of establishing a voting precinct in that township will be little, as the precinct would include all that township, and the township lines having already been run, marked and established there could be no doubt or uncertainty as to the proper place for each election in said precinct to register and vote; but whenever a township contains more than three hundred and fifty electors there must be a survey so as to establish with certainty the boundary lines of each precinct. This will take time, and on that account, if no other, the clerks of the Superior court should not defer this matter any longer.

THE POPULIST SENATORS.

The Populists are making a straight, consistent and commendable record in the Senate and their course is creating attention and favorable comment. Their action in deciding to stand together in the reorganization of the Senate, while it may not prevent a speedy test vote, may delay the changes which Republicans are anxious to effect. Senators Peffer, Allen, Kyle and Butler, ranked as straight Populists, and also Senators Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, upon whom some of the Republicans have counted for assistacce in a case of an effort to reorganize, were all present at the conference. There was no dissent on the part of any one against a proposition to stand together on the question of organization and to give no support to either of the old parties in the election of officers of the State or in other party matters. They also decided to dominate their own candidates for the various offices in case the other parties place candidates in the field. Selections will be deferred until action is made necessary by the Republicans and Democrats. In case the Republicans initiate a movement in this direction the Populists will place a full ticket in the field, and they agreed that with this step once taken they would stand by their candidates solidly to the end.

The Republicans now lack three of a majority, and will lack one after the Utah Senators come in.

DEMOCRATS SURRENDER THE SENATE TO THE REPUBLICANS.

News comes from Washington that the Democrats in the Senate have surrendered without making a fight or even taking a vote on the organization of the Senate to the Republicans. The six Populist Senators stood solidly together and refused to help the Republicans to get control or to help the Democrats to stay in. After the silver Senators refused to accept the invitation of the Populist to reorganize the Senate on silver lines, the Democratic Senators got stampeded and gave up the organization without even making a fight. They know that when a vote is taken that the Populists will put up their candidates and vote solidly for them, and that if the gold men get control that the responsibility will rest at the doors of those so-called silver men who refused to co-operate with the Populists to defeat the goldites

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Kentucky Populists nominated some mighty good men for the recent election, but it is evident that there were some third rate fellows up and two of them got elected. Now it is said that one will vote with the Republicans and one with the Democrats. These two old parties are exactly equal on joint ballot and a division of the two Pops. does not change the status. We have no respectable feeling for this stripe of Pops, and regard them as a dishonor to the party. You won't hear the old party papers go for them because they can't accuse one Pop. of having no principle without accusing the other one too, and neither side wishes to lose its one Pop. vote. If both would vote with one old party, great Scott! what a row the other old party would keep up about "principle."

Congress passed an anti-trust law some time ago but Cleveland's Attorney-Generals evidently knew nothing about it. They must know that there are trusts in this country, but neither Olney nor Harmon, whose duty it has been and is now, to see if these trusts are legal have ever taken a step in this direction. It seems, however, that the people in some sections are waking up a little. A suit was recently brought against the tobacco trust, and now some citizen of New York has brought suit against the sugar trust. These actions are patriotic, but these men may as well remember that the highest court decided in favor of the money trust (against income tax) and other trusts will expect the same favor.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, is evidently afraid that Mr. T. B. Reed, of Maine, who is Speaker of the House of Representatives, will get ahead in the race for the Republican presidential nomination if he is not watched. Hence Mr. McKinley has established open headquarters in Washington and has set a squad of men to do some watching. Of course these two gentlemen have as much right as any one else to inaugurate "booms" and keep them warm and lively; but if they will accept a tip from the CAUCASIAN, we will suggest that they spend more time in watching Levi P. Morton, of New York, than in watching each other.

There are indications that there are other matters besides the financial question on which the esteemed editor of the Charlotte Observer is a long ways behind. For instance he says: "The Old Furnace correspondent of the Gastonia Gazette writes it of a man 63 years old, in his neighborhood, who a few days ago bought a blue-black spelling book for his own use. He has started right; the only matter for regret is that he has started his education so late." School teachers are right smart folks, and they will laugh at Editor Caldwell if they happen to see this opinion of his.

And Mr. Hoke Smith has made that gold bug speech before the Georgia Legislature. He told them what Carlisle told him to say—Carlisle having been previously told by Cleveland—that there was "only fifty cents worth of silver in a dollar." What a tremendous brain it requires to get up such a strong argument—such an original and overpowering assertion against silver. And in the same speech Hokey said he wished it distinctly understood that the $400,000,000 of silver coined since 1878 is legal tender for all debts, for any claim, made so by an act of Congress. Whoop! Great is Hokey and the gold bugs.

The President left Washington last Thursday on the lighthouse tender Maple on a hunting trip through North Carolina sounds. With him were Dr. O'Reilly, the President's physician; Commander George F. Wilde, Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and Commander Benjamin P. Lamberton, in charge of the lighthouse district comprising the sounds. The vessel was well provisioned, and if the weather is favorable the President will probably not return to Washington before the 12th or 14th of the month.

The President has nominated Rufus H. Peckham, of New York, for Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme court to fill the vacancy.

The Senate has confirmed the second nomination of M. W. Ransom as minister to Mexico.

Hon. R. B. Bland, the great silver Democrat, recently went to Savannah, Ga., to "lecture" on free silver. When he arrived he found that only one ticket had been sold for the event and he quickly shook the dust of the town off his feet. D. B. Hill, the great Democratic peanut politician, of New York, recently went West to lecture. He didn't draw enough money to pay expenses and he went out of business. And this evidence continues to multiply that people want to hear no more of or from Democrats.

THE CAUCASIAN will take especial pains to keep the people thoroughly posted on the work of Congress. If you want this information, please renew promptly.

The way the "prosperity" howlers are putting the situation now is this: "With all the shrinkage in present business and prices it is encouraging to find but a *small increase* in failures." And so a small increase in failures is prosperity with horns on it, ain't it? It is also stated that "after holidays business men look for a larger demand." Humph! Heretofore business men have always looked for the biggest demand during the holidays. *Oh tempora! Oh mores!!*

The Democrats are falling back on "drummers," more politely known as "commercial travellers," to defend their policy and actions. Drummers are "cute" about some things, such as catching on to jokes and kicking up thunder at hotels, and inveigling phlegmatic merchants to buy big bills, but when it comes to knowing any big thing, they are so green they wouldn't burn in hades.

Winston is undergoing a great revival season. Sam Jones was there recently and left the town with about $1,200 after having done some good work. Evangelist Fife quickly followed—did some more good work and got some more good $1,200 or thereabouts. And now Evangelist Oakes is there. We are hearing nothing about the faithful pastors who work all the year.

Both Democrats and Republicans are introducing bills for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver in Congress. This is a little scheme by which they have been fooling the people many years. They can put in the bills all right; but when it comes to voting, ah! Both parties have been in full power since 1873. Both have voted many times on this question and there is no free coinage yet. See?

When the "99 year railroad lease" was made there was a howl of disapproval from all over the State, the Democratic press taking an especial part in the proceedings of condemnation. But when steps were taken which indicate a genuine fight against this deal, nothing is heard from this press. What's the matter? Passes or what?

It appears that the larger part of the small number who *approve* the President's message are Republicans. Republicans *only* are reported to have applauded the message when it was read in Congress.

HAVE IT SET ASIDE.

SNAPP, N. C., Dec. 10.—I am proud to see the article of "Lex" in your valuable columns defending the rights of the people and the State. We are tired of being trampled under foot by foreign corporations. We want no such deals as that perpetrated by the Southern and the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad. Let him come again and turn on the light. Stand by the people and the people will stand by you. Keep that matter before the people, and if possible have that deal set aside. MOSES STROUP.

A Significant Departure.

With the departure of another year when a review is made of the condition of affairs, it is only right that some thought be given to the physical body which enables everyone to battle with life's problem and figure for themselves the profit or loss on the trial balance sheet. Though the bank account may be large and each one's material gain be great, it would not be surprising if it suddenly dawns upon many that good health has been greatly impoverished by the low condition of the blood. It is in this state that the lactic acid in the vital fluid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly the joints, making known the local manifestations of rheumatism. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla the great blood purifier, a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism

Is Your Ballot Guilty?

Issue.]

Christian dollars built and now own 139,832 churches.

Christian ballots built and now control 240,000 saloons.

Church vows license 163,787 ministers.

Church votes license 500,000 owners and tenders of saloons.

Dollars annually paid the American pulpit, $20,000,000.

Dollars annually paid the American saloon, $1,200,000,000.

Christian ballots permit the saloon to earn 60 times more money than the ministers earn.

For every dollar that Christians put into the hands of Christ to save men, the church ballots put $60 in the hands of the devil to damn them.

A Dog and a Telephone.

Dispatch.]

In Connecticut a man at Botsford lost a valuable Irish setter some time ago. After a long search the dog was traced to Winstead, and then the trail was lost. Subsequently the driver of a grocery wagon at New Haven had his attention attracted by a stray dog, of fine appearance, and, calling the dog, gave him a seat beside him on the delivery wagon. He noticed on the dog's collar "C. L. Gilbert, Botsford, Conn.," and wrote to Mr. Gilbert in regard to his lost dog. In a short time he received telephonic communication from Mr. Gilbert at Winstead. While speaking over the wire Mr. Keeley asked: "What's the dog's name?" "Hold him to the telephone," was the reply. Mr. Keeley did as requested. Mr. Gilbert called, "Dash!" At the sound of the familiar voice of his master the dog went wild with joy. Wagging his tail vigorously, he barked at the transmitter of the telephone and was quite overcome in the excitement of his happiness.

Congressman Pearson.

Washington Post.]

The North Carolina Republicans have united in presenting the name of Hon. Richmond Pearson for assignment to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Pearson has had experience to equip him for this service, as he was appointed by President Grant as Consul to Verviers and Liege. Mr. Pearson's grandfather, John Williams, was a Senator from Tennesse when President Monroe wrote the famous message, and was shortly afterwards appointed minister to Central America and was the bearer of Monroe's comforting doctrine to the States of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica. Lewis Williams, a brother of the Senator and uncle of the ambitious young Congressman from North Carolina, served in the House continuously from 1715 to 1842 and was among the first to be called "The Father of the House."

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Some Record of What the Peoples Representatives Are Professing to Try to-Do.

FINANCE IS IN THE LEAD.

Various Bills Already Introduced Concerning the Monetary System—Opposition to the Retiring of Greenbacks—"Money Good in Yurrup" Free Silver Bill—Other Bills of Various Kinds.

The Fifty-fourth Congress began its session with many new faces in the Senate.

In the House of Representatives the changes were still more marked. One of the features which provoked comment from the galleries was the youthful appearance of many of the new members. Several States have sent as Representatives men who are still in their twenties. Probably two score of others are under forty. In point of age, the present House is the youngest known to the history of American legislation.

Mr. Lindon, of Michigan, had the honor of introducing the first bill in the Fifty-fourth Congress. The measure provides for a re-classification of pssal officers. Under it they are divided into ten classes. Those of the first class are to receive a salary of $800 per year, from which sum their salaries are graded up to $1,800 per annum for the tenth grade. Promotions to be based solely upon efficiency.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

In the Senate there was something of a jingo proceeding about foreign affairs—all amounting to nothing—for awhile. Then by petition, the recognition of belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists was asked by the cities of Tampa and St. Augustine, Fla., and the affirmation of the principles of the Monroe doctrine was demanded in resolutions introduced by Mr. Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Cullom, Republican, of Illinois. Resolutions in favor of the recognition of Cuban belligerency were offered by Mr. Call, Democrat, of Florida, and Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska.

Mr. Stewart, Populist, of Nevada, introduced a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and it was referred to the finance committee.

Then two hundred and seventy-two bills and eleven joint resolutions were introduced and referred. Many of these are inherited from previous Congresses. One of them, by Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, provides for the governmental control of telegraphs. One by Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, is a free coinage bill. Bills for appropriations were introduced calling for an aggregate expenditure of $8,300,000.

Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, offered joint resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution providing for the election of the President, Vice-President and Senators by direct vote of the people.

Senator Frye presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Maine asking that the birthday of Abraham Lincoln be made a public holiday.

HOUSE.

In the House of Representatives the new blind chaplain, Rev. Mr. Conden, of Michigan, created a distinct sensation in his opening prayer by coupling with a petition for peace within our borders one that we should be quick to resent any insult of the nation. This was the sentence:

"And so, Heavenly Father, let peace reign throughout our borders, yet may we be quick to resent anything like an insult to this, our nation. May prosperity smile in our land, and peace and happiness come into every home. So may Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done through Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen."

Mr. Livingstone, of Georgia, offered a resolution providing for a commission to examine into the encroachments being made in Venezuela by England. The basis of this resolution is the "Monroe doctrine" which declares that any movement on the part of any foreign government to seize or occupy territory on this continent shall be regarded as the manifestation of an unfriendly deposition towards these United States.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

In the Senate there was more foreign business in the offering of resolutions concerning Turkish outrages in Armenia. Other resolutions of sympathy with Cuba were also introduced.

Mr. Chandler presented petitions from various counties in Alabama alleging the commission of election frauds and asking that Congress shall secure to that State a Republican form of government.

The special feature of the Senate was the speech of Senator Allen (Populist) for the recognition of the Cuban revolutionists.

Among bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.)—To carry into effect the recommendations of the International American Conference by the incorporation of the International American Bank.

By Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)—At the request of the Immigration Restriction League, with headquarters at Boston, amending the immigration laws by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission all persons between the ages of fourteen and sixty years who cannot both read and write the English or some other language.

By Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)—Providing for the establishment of postal savings depositories, to be operated under a plan contemplating the sale of adhesive stamps of various values, redeemable out of a fund set apart by the Postmaster-General for that purpose. Deposits are to be free from taxation, and bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. if outstanding six months or more.

By Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)—Providing for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital.

By Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass., by request.)—Appropriating $100,000 to any person, who, within the next five years, shall demonstrate the practicability of safely navigating the air at a speed of not less than thirty miles an hour, with a weight of 500 pounds.

By Mr. Quay, (Rep., Penn.)—Appropriating $25,000 for the use of Franklin University of Philadelphia, and Purdue University of Lafayette, Indiana, for the purpose of determining the quantity of the so-called "hammer blows" of locomotive driving wheels in use on American railroads, and the effect produced thereby.

By Mr. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.)—Making the minimum pension for disability (or to widows of soldiers) under the law of 1890, $12 per month.

By Mr. Sherman (Rep, Ohio)—For a uniform system of classification and grading for wheat, corn and other cereals.

By Mr. Squire (Rep., of Washington)—Appropriating $87,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in carrying out the recommendations of the Board of Fortifications for fortifying the ports of New York, San Francisco, Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland (Me.,) Key West, Charleston, Mobile, New London, Savannah, Galveston, Portland, (Oregon) Pensacola, Wilmington, (N. C.,) San Diego, New Bedford, Portsmouth, (N. H.,) New Haven, and the ports on Puget Sound and the great lakes. One million five hundred thousand dollars is to be available next July, $5,250,000 on July 1, 1897, and $8,000,000 each year for ten years thereafter.

HOUSE.

The House took a recess pending the completion of work in the matter of arranging committees, etc.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

There was quite a number of financial matters of interest in the Senate. Senator Gallinger (Rep.,) presented a resolution declaring that it is unwise and inexpedient to retire the greenbacks. Senator Mills (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the coinage of the silver in the Treasury. Senator Chandler (Rep.,) presented a bill (money good in "yurrup" scheme) for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 15½ to 1 when England, France and Germany shall pass similar laws, and a memorial from the Legislature of Montana requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress to vote against and work against any further issue of bonds was presented.

"My resolution relating to the retirement of greenbacks," said Senator Gallinger, "was my individual act. I have not consulted with any one about it, but I gather from the expressions I have heard in the Senate and from what I know of the public sentiment, that no one except the President wants the greenbacks retired. It seems to me to be a very unwise thing to suggest the retirement of nearly $500,000,000 of currency. It would bring untold ruin upon us. I do not think, either, that the people want the debt of the government increased to such an extent. I feel sure that if my resolution is brought to a vote it will pass by an overwhelming vote."

The substance of the bill introduced by Senator Mills is as follows:

"Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to have all the silver in the Treasury coined into subsidiary coin, and providing that when the revenues of the government shall be insufficient to meet the current expenses of the government the Secretary shall issue non-interest bearing legal tender Treasury notes in amount sufficient to cover the deficiency and pay out the same in the current expenditures of the government, and also that when the gold reserve in the Treasury shall be in excess of $100,000,000 and legal tender notes are presented for redemption in coin, they shall be redeemed in either gold or silver coin at the discretion of the Secretary. The bill also provides that when the reserve shall fall below $100,000,000 the Secretary shall redeem the notes in silver. It closes with a declaration for the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and a provision for the repeal of all laws authorizing the issuance of interest bearing bonds."

The Senate took a recess until Monday, December 9.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6TH.—HOUSE.

In the House a resolution of condemnation of the Turkish atrocities on the Armenian Christians was introduced by Mr. Walker, of Mass.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Wheeler, (Dem.,) Alabama—Providing for the purchase of gold and silver bullion and its free coinage; dispensing with the proof of loyalty in pension cases; admitting Oklahoma to statehood.

By Mr. Little, (Dem.,) Arkansas, and Mr. Hartman, (Rep.,) Montana—

[Continued on 3rd page]

What is Gambling?

Chatham Record.]

"Raffling" at fairs and church festivals is gambling, and persons who are guilty of it are liable to indictment and punishment. This has been decided by the Supreme court of this State at its present session, and should be well understood just at this time especially, in view of the near approach of Christmas, when church festivals and fairs are most generally held.

But there is another sport, sometimes indulged in about the Christmas holidays, which the court in this same case has decided is not gambling. This is "shooting for beef," or shooting at turkeys, where each participant pays for a shot and the best shot wins the prize. In such cases the court decides that it is not chance but skill that wins the prize, and therefore it is not gambling—is not a game of chance. The court also decides that "progressive euchre" is not gambling.

In this connection it may be proper to publish the law of North Carolina prohibiting gambling, which is quite stringent, and is chapter 29 of the Laws of 1891. It is in the following words:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person to play at any game of chance at which money, property or other thing of value is bet, whether the same be stake or not, and those who play and those who bet thereon shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

W. G. Skinner is one of the best known men in Wakefield, Mass. He is a war veteran and everybody's friend. He says: "I had rheumatism and was in poor health a long time. Indications pointed towards the accumulation of impurities in the blood and germs of disease. I was constipated and had no appetite. I evidently needed a good blood purifier and decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It made a change all through my system, gave me an appetite and worked effectively on my blood. I am now perfectly well, my blood has been put in good order, thanks to Hood's." W. G. SKINNER.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the Public Eye Today.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25 cents.

WE Believe in the Power of the Silver Dollar.

$5,000 WORTH of the Best Hand and Machine made SHOES at the cost of making.

Ladies' Dongola Shoes at 98c, Ladies' Hand made Shoes at $1.26, Men's Hand made Shoes at $2.25, Men's Calf skin Gaiters at $1.08, Boys' and Men's COMMON SHOES 63C.

Six Thousand Dollars Worth of Tailor-made Clothing

AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

All Wool Cashmere Suits, $4.98—regular price $10.00. Fine Cheviots and Corkscrews and Worsted Suits at $6.98—regular price $12.00 to $15.00.

WILSON SHOE STORE

SIGN OF THE RED BOOT.

WILSON - - North Carolina.

The Best Moquette Carpets $1.00 per yd.

And no Extra Charge for Making.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A. B. STRONACH

EVERYTHING IN SHOES.

SHOES! $5,000 SHOES!

New Shoes at New Prices.

[Not an old pair in the lot.]

Anybody may advertise shoes at old prices but that may mean "old shoes at old prices."

WE OFFER The only entire new stock in the city from which to make your selections

OUR CONTRACTS Were made in the spring when leather was at its lowest and until all sold we shall give our customers the benefit of the low prices at which we bought. All of the Newest Shapes, Latest Novelties of the Best Makes. In Gentlemen's, Ladies', Youths' and Misses'. Dress, Business, Working, Walking and School Shoes. Water Proof and Fire Proof Shoes. Every Pair Guaranteed as Represented.

CLOAK NEWS:

Jackets and Capes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants in Boucle, Astrachan, Seal, Silk Plush, Melton, Beavers, Diagonals, Basket Weaves, etc., etc. Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than you can buy elsewhere.

DRESS GOODS and PLAIDS:

Newest Goods—Best Values—Lowest Prices. Don't take our word for it but compare prices and quality and we are sure you will buy of us.

A. B. STRONACH,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS & SHOES,

EVERYTHING BUT HIGH PRICES.

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Headquarters for the Best, Only

BREEDERS OF PRIZE WINNERS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Indian and Pit Games, Buff Cochins, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Muscovy Ducks, Pea Fowls and Fan-tail Pigeons.

Fowls and Eggs for Sale at All Times.

66 PRIZES WON THE PAST TWO YEARS.

ALSO Shropshire and Dorset Sheep out of Imported Ewes by Imported Bucks. Best Bred Black Essex and Red Jersey Pigs. Best Strain Registered Jersey Cattle. Royally Bred Colts and Fillies, fine as split silk. You Get Pedigreed Stock if You Buy of Us.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

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SUPPLEMENT THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XIV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1895. No. 6.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF WAKE COUNTY.

Wake county's receipts and disbursements for the year, published according to law, under provisions of the Code, sec. 752.

1894. RECEIPTS.

Dec.	19.	M. W. Page, sheriff, taxes 1894	$ 5033 03
	21.	B O Savage, rent of lot,	1 00
	22.	M W Page, sheriff merchant's pur. tax	122 63
		M W Page, sheriff, hall rent, etc	256 50
		M W Page, sheriff, liquor license	304 00
		M W Page, sheriff, liquor license	237 50
1895			
Jan.	7.	A B Booker, janitor, lot rent	19 00
	10.	M W Page, sheriff, taxes 1894	3177 10
	21.	M W Page, sheriff, liquor license	722 00
	31.	M W Page, sheriff, taxes 1894	2284 20
Feb.	4.	J J Rogers, jail fees	90
	6.	A B Booker, janitor, rent of lot	5 00
	14.	M W Page, sheriff, taxes 1894	2000 00
		M W Page, sheriff, liquor license	152 00
		M W Page, sheriff, merchants pur. tax	350 00
		M W Page, sheriff, taxes 1894	2404 50
Mar.	5.	A B Booker, janitor, rent of lot	6 00
	27.	M W Page, sheriff, taxes 1894	3080 91
		M W Page, sheriff, liquor license	285 00
April	2.	A B Booker, janitor, rent of lot	8 00
May	4.	B K Partin, collector back taxes	81 95
	6.	M W Page, sheriff, taxes 1894	723 03
	7.	A B Booker, janitor, rent of lot	8 00
	9.	M W Page, sheriff, taxes 1894	2373 99
	10.	M W Page, sheriff, taxes 1894	180 14
		A B Booker, janitor, rent of lot	7 50
	18.	M W Page, sheriff, merchants pur. tax	75 00
May	18.	M W Page, sheriff, billiard halls, etc	50 35
		M W Page, sheriff, liquor license	47 50
June	3.	M W Page, sheriff, liquor license 1895	47 50
		M W Page, sheriff, circuses, jury tax, etc	156 51
		M W Page, sheriff, merchants' pur. tax	79 90
		A B Booker, janitor, rent of lot	10 00
July	1.	W C Stronach, chairman bonds for bridge	1100 00
	3.	W C Stronach, chairman bonds for bridge	4400 00
	10.	M W Page, sheriff, liquor license	1206 50
		M W Page, sheriff, merchants' pur. tax	200 00
		M W Page, sheriff, corporations, etc	95 95
Aug.	10.	National Bank of Raleigh, borr'ed money	5000 00
Oct.	11.	M W Page, sheriff, boarding house, etc.	235 60
		M W Page, sheriff, liquor license	142 50
		M W Page, sheriff, merchants' pur. tax	200 00
		M W Page, sheriff, taxes 1895	433 52
	22.	M W Page, sheriff, jail fees	1 20
Nov.	2.	M W Page, sheriff, taxes 1895	2000 00
	4.	M W Page, sheriff, jail fees	1 20
	7.	M W Page, sheriff, taxes 1895	903 64
	21.	M W Page, sheriff, corporations, etc	155 80
		M W Page, sheriff, marriage license	366 70
		M W Page, sheriff, taxes 1895	987 82
		Total receipts	$42331 13

$5,500 of the above was received from the sale of an issue of $5,000 of county bonds to build bridges.

Accounts audited by the County Commissioners from December 1, 1894 to December 1, 1895:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, PER DIEM AND MILEAGE.

W. C. STRONACH, Chairman.

1894.			
Dec.	7.	5 days as commissioner,	$ 15 00
1895.			
Feb.	4.	2 days as commissioner (Jan'y)	6 00
		1 day on committee	3 00
		3 days as commissioner,	9 00
Mar.	5.	2 days as commissioner	6 00
May	7.	3 days as commissioner (April)	9 00
	7.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
	10.	1 day as commissioner,	3 00
June	4.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
July	8.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
	8.	1 day on committee	3 00
Aug.	7.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
Sept.	4.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		1 day on committee	3 00
		5 days on committee	15 00
Oct.	9.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
Nov.	4.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		Total	$126 00

J. D. ALLEN.

1894.			
Dec.	7.	5 days as commissioner,	15 00
		1 day on committee	3 00
		28 mils traveled	1 40
	21.	1 day as commissioner,	3 00
		1 day on committee	3 00
		28 miles traveled	1 40
1895.			
Feb.	4.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		28 miles traveled	1 40
		2 days as commissioner (in Jan.)	6 00
		28 miles traveled	1 40
Mar.	5.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		28 miles traveled	1 40
April	3.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		40 miles traveled	2 00
May	7.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		28 miles traveled	1 40
		1 day on committee	3 00
		28 miles traveled	1 40
June	4.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		28 miles traveled	1 40
July	8.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		28 miles traveled	1 40
Aug	7.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		28 miles traveled	1 40
Sept.	4.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		28 miles traveled	1 40
		1 day on committee	3 00
		28 miles traveled	1 40
Nov.	4.	3 days as commissioner (Oct.)	$ 9 00
		28 miles traveled (Oct.)	1 40
		2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		28 miles traveled	1 40
		Total	$132 60

W. H. HOOD.

1894.			
Dec.	7.	5 days as commissioner,	15 00
		1 day on committee	3 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
	21.	1 day as commissioner,	3 00
1895.			
Jan.	7.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
	8.	2 days on committee	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
Feb.	4.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		30 miles traveled	1 50
Mar.	5.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
April	2.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		36 miles traveled	1 80
May	7.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
	10.	1 day as commissioner,	3 00
June	4.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
July	3.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
Aug.	7.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
Sept.	4.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
Oct.	9.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
Nov.	4.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
		Total	$127 50

R. H. JONES.

1894.			
Dec.	7.	5 days as commissioner,	15 00
		16 miles traveled	80
	21.	1 day as commissioner,	3 00
		1 day on committee	3 00
		16 miles traveled	80
1895.			
Jan.	7.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		16 miles traveled	80
Feb.	4.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		16 miles traveled	80
Mch.	5.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		16 miles traveled	80
April	3.	2 days as commissioner,	9 00
		28 miles traveled	1 40
		1 day on committee	3 00
		16 miles traveled	80
May	7.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		16 miles traveled	80
	10.	1 day as commissioner,	3 00
June	4.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		16 miles traveled	80
July	3.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		16 miles traveled	80
Aug.	7.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		16 miles traveled	80
Sept.	4.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		16 miles traveled	80
Oct.	9.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		16 miles traveled	80
Nov.	4.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		16 miles traveled	80
		Total	$119 80

W. H. H. JONES.

1894.			
Dec.	7.	5 days as commissioner,	15 00
		1 day on committee	3 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
	21.	1 day as commissioner,	3 00
		1 day on committee	3 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
1895.			
Jan.	7.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
	8.	2 days on committee	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
Feb.	4.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
Mar.	5.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
April	3.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		36 miles traveled	1 80
May	7.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
	10.	1 day as commissioner,	3 00
June	4.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
July	3.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
	8.	1 day on committee	3 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
Aug.	7.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
Sept.	4.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
Oct.	9.	3 days as commissioner,	9 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
Nov.	4.	2 days as commissioner,	6 00
		24 miles traveled	1 20
		Total	$135 60

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

1894.			
Dec.	8.	A C Ray, keeping rafts from bridge	$ 5 00
		W J Stallings 2-3 expense build'g bridge,	48 13
		J L Johnson, lumber for bridge	19 36
	4.	A J Stephens, building bridge	30 00
	7.	T H Turner, lumber for bridge	14 22
		T H Turner, lumber for bridge	3 22
		T H Turner, lumber for bridge	6 93
		C M Davis, removing rafts	2 50
	21.	W C & A B Stronach, lumber	22 19
		W O Riddick, keeping rafts from bridge	2 50
1895.			
Jan.	7.	D B Harrington, keeping rafts from bridge,	15 00
		G B Norwood, lumber for bridge	21 80
		Jno H Burt, repairing bridge	1 50
		Q F Pool, keeping rafts from bridge	15 00
		W H Strain, lumber for bridge	4 48
		N C Car Co, lumber for bridge	20 62
		T H Briggs & Sons, nails for bridge	1 75
		N C Car Co, lumber for bridge	4 17
		Turner & Wynne, B B Burns' acc't for work on bridge	33 00
Feb.	4.	E G Richardson, repairing bridge	10 00
		A D Huiin, work on bridge	4 50
		A T Sater, work on bridge	12 00
		J W Mangum, work on bridge	10 26
		C H Stephenson, lumber for bridge	7 20
		J H Holliday, lumber for bridge	34 53
		John A Mills, lumber for bridge	64 26
		C L Duke & Bros, lumber for bridge	66 86
Mar.	4.	W H Hood, lumber for bridge	2 60
		J M Marks, bridge work,	5 00
	4.	A T Sater, w'rk on ferry,	24 00
	5.	L E McNeal, building bridge	5 00
		E R Harris, ferryman to Mar. 1, 1895	7 80
April	4.	G W Ray, lumber for bridge	48 67
		E R Harris, ferryman	20 20
		C H Stephenson, lumber for bridge	8 00
		J A Mills, lumber for bridge	18 71
		J A Mills, lumber for bridge	50 71
		G B Norwood, lumber for bridge	13 12
		E O Penny, work on bridge	6 50
		P C Hamlet, keeping rafts from bridge	5 00
	2.	Jones Bros, lumber for bridge	7 20
		J C Blake, 10½ days work on bridge	13 72
May	6.	E R Harris, ferryman.	20 00
		A H Parker, work on bridge	14 80
		Quinton Adams, work on bridge	13 00
		N M Norris, work on bridge	15 00
		A G Ferrell, work on bridge	4 00
		Mrs M J Harris, pine poles	4 00
		W H Hester, repairing bridge	2 50
		S W Thompson, lumber for bridge	12 00
	7.	S B Mangum, lumber for bridge	1 50
		T B Smith, bridge work,	40 00
		J W Mangum, lumber for bridge	120 53
		W A Penny, bridge work	2 00
		Robert Prince, lumber for bridge	4 85
		H C Ray, lumber for bridge	9 57
		J A Bivens, work on bridge	14 87
		G B Norwood, lumber for bridge	153 15
		W H Rand, lumber for bridge	7 00
		J J Edwards, lumber for bridge	5 00
	10.	J B Massimore, lumber for bridge	65 30
		Albert Pettiford, lumber for bridge	39 06
		J T Edwards, lumber for bridge	130 86
	16.	R M Andrews, iron, etc, for bridge	16 55
June	3.	A C Ray, lumber for bridge	25 19
		J C Blake, work on bridge	9 25
		R P Jones, work on bridge	5 00
		E R Harris, work on bridge	21 00
		W P Powell, lumber for bridge	8 40
		J W Dezern, work on bridge	5 50
		J D R Allen, work on bridge	53 87
		Q F Pool, ferryman	11 50
		G B Norwood, lumber for bridge	196 68
		Albert Pettiford, lumber for bridge	18 13
		K P Johnson, lumber for bridge	36 18
		C L Duke & Bros, lumber for bridge	39 71
	4.	R Duke & Bro, lumber for bridge	27 74
		W L Jackson, pine trees,	18 75
		Park Lumber Co, lumber for bridge	3 84
		Parker Hester, work on bridge	15 00
		J R Nowell, work on bridge	60 00
July	1.	E R Harris, ferryman	20 00
		Ed Lane, bulid'g bridge,	3 00
		I S B Penny, building bridge	12 50
		Q F Pool, ferryman	12 10
		Albert Pettiford, bridge work	6 87
		J D R Allen, bridge work	5 00
	8.	G B Norwood, lumber for bridge	26 08
		J D R Allen, bridge work	4 00
		J W Mangum, lumber for bridge	7 72
Aug.	5.	E R Harris, ferryman	22 35
		Q F Pool, ferryman	12 00
		A C Burt, work on bridge	2 80
		J W Smith, removing rafts from bridge	5 00
	7.	K P Johnson, lumber for bridge	182 26
		Jno A Milis, lumber for bridge	249 08
		N C Car Co, lumber for bridge	3 57
		N C Car Co, lumber for bridge	6 68
Sept.	2.	J H Nepper, lumber for bridge	12 50
		Frank Nims, ferryman,	18 00
		Q F Pool, ferryman	12 00
		C H Pool, bridge work,	27 40
		A T Sater, bridge work,	27 40
		Thos & Ed Rand, lumber for bridge	16 00
Oct.	7.	W T Sater, work on bridge	56 00
		K P Johnson, lumber for bridge	17 38
		Eaton Drake, mason work on bridge	11 25
		N C Car Co, lumber for bridge	206 85
		Julius Lewis H'd'w Co, material for bridge	72 31
		C H Pool, work on bridge	58 00
		E I May, mason work on bridge	11 25
		Allen & Cra.n, material for bridge	321 83
		R M Andrews, material for bridge	21 41
		Frank Nims, ferryman,	20 33
		David Smith, lumber for bridge	7 41
		J W King, lumber for bridge	72
Nov.	4.	Park Lumber Co, lumber for bridge	5 53
		J T Edwards, lumber and nails for bridge	13 62
		J T. Edwards, lumber and nails for bridge	21 25
		N C Car Co, lumber for bridge	7 04
		N C Car Co, lumber for bridge	41 40
		Mills Mfg Co, lumber for bridge	99 66
		C H Pool, work on bridge	20 00
		W A Sater, work on bridge	30 00
		J Lewis H'd'w Co, material for bridge	42 52
		W A Upchurch, work on bridge	10 50
	4.	Hicks, Ellington & Co, lumber for bridge	$ 44 70
		Wm Snelling, work on bridge	2 25
		Albert Pettiford, work on bridge	16 87
		Total	$3826 88

SUNDRY EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

1894.			
Dec.	3.	S H Smith, registrar	4 33
		O L Parham, registrar,	3 46
		J C Balentine, registrar	4 84
		W A Smith, registrar	4 60
	6.	Millard Mial, recording orders, etc	82 30
		Millard Mial, recording orders, etc	14 50
	7.	W A Smith, bd. co. canvassers	3 40
		O L Parham, bd. co. canvassers	3 60
		H W Holleman, bd. co. canvassers	6 00
		L B Woodall, bd. co. canvassers	6 80
		W H Merrett, bd. co. canvassers	7 20
		W B Scott, bd. co. canvassers	7 20
		W L Norris, bd. co canvassers	7 50
		S H Smith, bd. co. canvassers	6 80
		Wm. Cooper bd. co canvassers	4 30
		S H Scarboro, bd. co. canvassers	7 70
		T L Hunnecutt, bd. co. canvassers	8 00
		Geo F Kennedy, bd. co. canvassers	7 00
		J E Ballentine, bd. co. canvassers	7 60
		J J Dunn, bd. co. canvassers	6 00
		R P Jones, bd. co. canvassers	4 10
		W H Lassiter, bd. co. canvassers	4 00
		Geo W Perry, bd. co. canvassers	7 40
		N G Myatt, bd. co. canvassers	8 60
		Y E Young, bd. co. canvassers	7 20
		J A Stallings, bd. co. canvassers	4 90
		C J Hester, bd. co. canvassers	6 60
		R A Baugh, bd. co. canvassers	6 50
		C H Stephenson, bd. co. canvassers	6 80
		H A Chapell, bd co. canvassers	7 50
		W D O'Neal, bd. co. canvassers	7 20
		D W Maynard, bd. co. canvassers	7 50
		W G Hilliard, bd. co. canvassers	7 60
		L B Phillips, bd. co. canvassers	6 00
		B F Womble, bd. co. canvassers	6 00
		H H Roberts, clerk bd. co. canvassers	12 00
		C S Lambeth, clerk bd. co. canvassers	12 00
		T D Watson, bd. co. canvassers	6 00
		G E Leach, bd. co. canvassers	6 00
		W F Taylor, bd. co. canvassers	6 00
		W E Ashley, bd. co. canvassers	6 00
		Raleigh township road fund (W C McMackin, supt.), work on county roads	103 50
		R M Andrews, smith work	27 35
		J H Wiggins, 4 days work fair grounds	5 00
		M W Page, sheriff, notice to registrars and poll holders	75 00
		M W Page, sheriff, services with bd. of canvassers, and notice of election	13 50
		W H Lassiter, registrar	4 03
		J K Gibson, registrar	3 19
	21.	J H Williams, registrar,	5 95
		Wash Hays, 1½ days work at fair grounds,	3 00
		J A Iggs & Bro., rent of shop	3 00
		B F Harp, registrar	7 90
		J J Rogers, recording bonds, and per diem,	27 90
		Wm Cooper, registrar,	4 42
		B B Freeman, registrar,	4 21
1895.			
Jan.	7.	J H Lynn, registrar	3 79
		J S Patrick, registrar,	3 61
		Raleigh township road fund, work on county roads	117 25
		R M Andrews, work on county roads	21 05
		J J Rogers, recording warrants, etc	20 55
		J E Balentine, registrar,	4 09
		W C Brewer, registrar,	8 50
	8.	News & Observer Pub. Co. printing receipts and disbursements	102 24
Feb.	4.	W J Hobby, registrar	4 90
		W C McMackin, supt., work on co. roads	175 50
	5.	J N Holding, work on new index	300 00
		G M Gale, type writing for county attorney	2 50
		Millard Mial, work on new index	622 80
Mar.	4.	C R Todd, serving notices	1 80
		W M Honeycutt, serving notices	2 10
		W J Sears, serving notices	3 90
		W F Jones, serving notices	90
		W C Stronach & Sons, telegrams	6 61
	5.	James Maynard, serving notices	2 40
		J J Rogers, recording warrants, etc	58 00
		J J Rogers, listing schedule "B"	48 15
		S A Richardson, serving notices	2 26
April	1.	W C Stronach, ch ex. com. soldiers' home, rent Nov., Dec., Jan. and Feb	100 00
		B F Womble, registrar,	11 71
		R L Franklin, serving notices	30
	2.	Dr P E Hines, salary (7 months)	291 66
		M C Chamblee, registrar,	4 68
May	6.	J W Parker, registrar,	3 40
		J J Rogers, recording, etc	34 85
	7.	J J Rogers, recording, etc	44 00
	10.	J J Rogers, clerk to board	2 00
June	3.	Dr P E Hines, salary 3 mos	83 32
	4.	J J Rogers, 2 days clerk and recording	$ 84 00
July	1.	J C Balentine, list taker,	61 25
		A R Hodge, list taker,	52 50
		P A Sorrell, list taker,	17 50
		James Adams, list taker,	16 58
		J D Johnson, list taker,	23 33
		N G Myatt, list taker	13 58
		Y E Young, list taker,	13 59
		C N Allen, list taker,	23 33
		Thos Johns, list taker	23 33
		M W Page, sheriff, making certificates	184 80
		C S Lambeth, copying tax list Raleigh township	20 00
		J J Rogers, 3 days clerk and notices, etc	16 00
	8.	S H Smith, list taker	61 25
		Q B Gully, list taker,	16 98
		Frank Pace, list taker,	61 25
		F B Gulley, list taker,	31 66
		B W Green, list taker,	14 58
		Marion Purefoy, list taker	23 33
		A T Mial, list taker	52 50
		J K Gbison, list taker	52 50
		S F Bailey, list taker	20 41
		W H Holland, list taker	52 50
		W G L Allen, list taker,	20 44
		J A J Penny, list taker,	20 40
		T J Harrison, list taker,	10 42
		Jesse Winborne, list taker	10 42
		J J Rogers, recording orders, etc	55 48
Aug.	5.	R F Temple, list taker,	30 00
		D F Fort, list taker,	30 00
		Marion Purefoy, list taker (extra)	6 00
		A L Lyman, list taker	35 00
		S W Thompson, list taker	13 12
		C S Lambeth, list taker,	200 00
		W S Harris, list taker,	200 00
		B F Womble, list taker,	150 00
		J J Rogers, revising valuation on tax list	170 00
	7.	News & Observer Pub. Co., advertising, etc.,	40 00
		Dr P E Hines, salary (2 months)	83 33
		J J Rogers, per diem and recording	46 00
		B P Williamson, list taker	150 00
Aug.	7.	Jno C Burns, list taker,	61 25
		S B Ferrell, list taker	13 39
		W R Nichols, list taker,	13 38
		Julius Lewis, list taker,	150 00
		T S Booth, list taker.	19 80
		T G Jenkins, work on schedule "B"	2 00
Sept.	2.	J S Mangum, notices road overseers	2 40
		Dr P E Hines, salary August	41 66
		B P Williamson, work on tax list	12 00
		Daily Press, advertising	25
		W F Jones, serving road	2 40
		T T Hay, insurance	20 00
		R L Powell, serving road notices	4 20
		T G Jenkins, work on schedule "B"	14 00
		J M Carlton, serving road notices	60
		J J Rogers, working on tax list	350 00
		J J Rogers, clerk to bd. 3 days	6 00
		M W Page, sheriff, serving notices	59 50
	15.	J J Rogers, balance on tax list	550 00
Nov.	4.	S V Hudson, delivering ballots, etc	20 00
		Dr P E Hines, salary Sept. and Oct	83 32
		W C Stronach, rent of quarters sol. home to Nov. 1st	225 00
		Total	$6724 09

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dec.	7.	M W Page, sheriff, costs in Mills case	$ 6 08
		M W Page, sheriff, costs State v Daniels	10 54
		M W Page, sheriff, carriage hire Mills case	7 00
		R M Taylor, D S, costs State v Baker	4 20
		Thos. Badger, Mayor, costs, pri-oners to work house	114 75
		H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Powell	4 15
		H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Jones	11 05
		H H Roberts, J P, costs State v. Washington,	2 67
		Jno. W. Thompson, C S C, costs	83 50
	21.	W Whitaker, costs State v Royall	3 85
		W Whitaker, J P, costs State v Morgan	5 35
		W Whitaker, J P, costs State v Lee	3 35
		J F Dunning (police) costs	11 85
1895.			
Jan.	7.	M C Jones, bringing 2 prisoners to jail	2 00
		W T Oaks, costs State v Wimberly	6 50
	8.	M M Ferrell, D S, costs State v Cousins	10 90
		W H Smith, D S, costs State v House	7 35
		Kinion Jones, crier court 12 days	24 00
Feb.	4.	M W Page, sheriff, costs Stase v Perry	10 75
		W T Oaks, D S, costs State v Wimberly	6 00
		H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Evans	2 00
		C Y Holder, costs State v Saulter	4 00
	5.	W T Oaks, court officer,	24 00
		A E Jordan, board of jury	58 00
		Aren Belvin, court officer	10 00
		Mrs E M Harrison, board of jury	78 00
		M B Barber, J P, costs State v Dowd	7 00
		D H Young, C S C, costs Jan. term	1316 87
		W Whitaker, J P, costs State v Hunter	5 95
		J S Mangum, conveying prisoners	4 70
		Dr A T Cotton, examination	5 00
		W Whitaker, J P, costs State v Jones	3 95
Mar.	5.	H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Clark	4 40
April	1.	Kinion Jones, crier court 9 days	18 00
		Kinion Jones, crier court 6 days	12 00
		M B Barbee, J P, costs State v Tate	15 10
		W F Jones, court officer 6 days	12 00
		H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Fay	3 55
		H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Lane	4 75
		H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Hodge	4 15
April	1.	H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Fay, No. 2	$ 4 45
	2.	H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Hodge, No. 2,	2 55
		H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Harrison	6 30
		C R Blackly, court officer 12 days	24 00
		H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Terrell	3 55
		W Whitaker, costs	4 55
		J R Upchurch, constable, costs	2 65
		H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Turner	6 35
		D H Young, C S C, court costs Mar. term,	1511 27
		Upchurch & Lancaster, carriage hire	5 00
		M B Barbee, costs State v Pulley	28 90
May	6.	Kinion Jones, court crier 12 days	24 00
	7.	Jno C Burns, J P, costs State v Roan	2 55
		Lon Upchurch, costs State v Roan	3 00
		S B Mangum, costs State v Freeman	15 65
		M W Page, sheriff, executing Geo Mills, etc,	14 00
		M W Page, sheriff, court officer	12 00
		M W Page, sheriff, court officer civil term	24 00
		Mairon Purefoy, J P, costs State v Freeman,	2 00
		H H Roberts, J P, costs State v J W	1 00
		W Whitaker, J P, costs State v O'Neal	1 55
		M B Barbee, J P, costs State v Norwood	8 35
June	3.	D H Young, C S C, witness ticket	3 60
	4.	H H Roberts, J P, costs State v O'Neal	3 35
July	8.	H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Jackson	1 15
		H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Prince	80
		R M Taylor, costs State v Daniels	4 90
		W M Ferrell, costs State v Welsh	14 00
		Kinion Jones, crier court 8 days	16 00
		M W Page, sh'ff, costs,	12 90
		M W Page, sh'ff, costs,	15 55
		M W Page, sh'ff, costs,	24 75
		L H Smith, D S, costs	6 20
		L T Brown, board of jury	13 00
		D H Young, C S C, costs July term	756 53
Aug.	7.	J C Marcom, J P, costs State v Smith	3 35
Sept.	2.	J M Broadwell, witness ticket	2 70
		M W Page, sh'ff, costs, Roger O'Kelly	12 75
		Mrs E M Harrison, board of jury	9 10
		M W Page, sh'ff, costs, Joseph Powell	8 05
		H H Roberts, J P, costs State v Hawkins	3 58
		H H Roberts, inq. lunacy Richardson	2 00
		H H Roberts, inq. lunacy O'Kelly	2 00
		H H Roberts, inq. lunacy Powell	2 00
		H H Roberts, costs State v Niles	2 00
		H H Roberts, costs State v Blount	1 07
		H H Roberts, costs State v. Pope	4 75
		H H Roberts, costs State v Pope, No. 2	4 75
		H H Roberts, costs State v Ferrell	2 95
		J J Jenkins, costs	5 25
		Wm M Russ, Mayor, work house cases	25 00
		Moses Clark, costs State v Raines	3 95
		Wesley Whitaker, costs State v Baker	3 45
		M B Barbee, costs State v Merritt	6 15
		M B Barbee, costs State v. Norwood	3 35
		M B Barbee, costs State v Hinton	4 95
		M B Barbee, costs State v Wiley	3 75
		M B Barbee, costs State v Wiley	3 75
		M B Barbee, costs State v Wiley	3 35
		M B Barbee, costs State v Wiley	3 35
		M B Barbee, costs State v Hinton	3 75
		Thos. Badger, Mayor, costs work house cases,	40 50
		Wm. M Russ, Mayor, costs work house cases,	45 00
Oct.	1.	K Jones, crier court 8 days	16 00
	8.	W F Jones, court officer 4 days	8 00
		M W Page, sh'ff, costs court	62 91
		M W Page, sh'ff, conveying grand jury to work house	10 00
		M W Page, sh'ff, court officers	18 00
		Mrs M E Harrison, board jury	4 55
		R H Brooks, officer to grand jury	2 60
		H H Roberts, inq. lunacy Hester	2 00
		P M Stewart, costs State v Woodell	12 60
		John Nichols, costs State v Peace	6 70
		H H Roberts, inq. lunacy Debnam	2 00
		H H Roberts, costs State v. Rhodes	5 00
		H H Roberts, costs State v. Baker	3 90
		H H Roberts, costs State v. Raines	6 00
		W M Russ, Mayor, costs work house cases	29 25
		H H Roberts, costs State v Byrd	2 00
		M W Page, sh'ff, ice for Superior Court	2 00
	15.	D H Young, C S C, court costs Sep. term,	1034 84
Nov.	4.	H H Roberts, costs State v Dawes	4 75
		H H Roberts, inq. lunacy R O'

Dec. 7. Sarah Hester, Dec., Jan. and Feb. $ 2 00
Wm Jones, Dec., Jan. and Feb. 2 00
Wm Rogers, Temp 1 00
Malinda Bennett, Dec., Jan. and Feb. 2 00
Robt Goodwin, Dec., Jan. and Feb. 3 00
Martha Hudson, Temp. 1 00
Mary and Marg't Hendon, Dec., Jan. and Eeb 4 00
Cynthia Sorrell, Dec., Jan. and Feb. 3 00
Dorcas Norris, Dec., Jan. and Feb. 1 50
Cilla Dennis, Dec., Jan. and Feb. 1 00
Johnetta Holder, Dec., Jan and Feb. 3 00
Mary and Fannie Glenn Dec., Jan. and Feb. 5 00
Wesley W Hunnicutt, Dec., Jan. and Feb. 4 00
E W Scarboro, coffin for pauper 2 00

1895.

Jan. 7. Mary Buffaloe, Jan., Feb. and Mar. 3 00
E. B. Buffaloe, Jan., Feb. and Mar. 2 00
Francis Davis, Jan., Feb. and Mar 2 00
Jennie Pool, Jan., Feb. and Mar. 2 00
Ann Hedgepeth, Jan., Feb. and Mar 5 00
Polly Partin, Jan., Feb. and Mar 3 00
Games Gower, Jan., Feb. and Mar 2 00
Sarah A. Davis, Jan., Feb. and Mar 3 00
W. W. Clarke, Jan., Feb. and Mar 2 00
Wilson Gay and wife, Jan, Feb. and Mar 4 00
Bob Scarboro, Jan., Feb and Mar 2 00
Mary J. Perry, Jan., Feb. and Mar 2 00
Louisa Sanderford, Jan., Feb. and Mar 2 00
Wm Rogers, Temp 1 00
Frank Marsh and wife, Temp. 2 00
L W Honeycutt, Temp 1 00
Nancy Paramour, Jan., Feb., and Mar. 3 00
T B Robertson and wife Dec., Jan., Feb. and Mar 8 00
Lindsey Penny, Jan., Feb. and Mar 4 00
Polly Hinton, Temp. 1 00
Fannie Grady, Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb. and Mar 5 00
Betsy Honeycutt, Jan., Feb. and Mar 4 50
Harrison Wagon Co., coffin for pauper 2 00
W A Penny, coffin for pauper. 2 00

Feb. 4. Martha Thomason, Feb Mar. and April. 3 00
Lewis Thomason, Feb., Mar. and April 4 00
Louisa Rogers and Margaret Johnson, Feb, Mar. and April 4 00
Chas. Cross, Feb., Mar. and April. 3 00
Annie Loyd, Feb., Mar. and April. 3 00
Susan Yeargan, Feb., Mar. and April 2 00
Sophia Purdue, Feb., Mar. and April. 7 50
Laura Pool, Feb., Mar. and April. 3 00
Ann Pace, Feb., Mar. and April. 3 00
J W Hodge, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Sarah Hester, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Matilda Blount, Feb., Mar. and April 2 00
Margaret Morgan, Feb. Mar. and April. 2 00
Flora Arnold, Feb., Mar and April. 3 00
J W Ashworth, Temp 2 00
Johnetta Holder, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Aramenta Warren, Feb. Mar. and April. 3 00
W H Boykin, Temp 1 00
William Rogers, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Charlotte Rogers, Tem., 2 00
M A Sanderford, Feb., Mar. and April. 3 00
Civel Partin, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Willis Watkins, Feb., Mar. and April 2 00
Jane Telley, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Rosa Lewis, Temp 3 00
Betsy Mitchell, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Samuel Smith, Feb., Mar. and April, 4 00
Alfred Thompson, Tem 1 00
Isaac Holloway, Feb., Mar. and April 6 00
Hazeltine Chavers, Feb. Mar. and April. 2 00
A A Baily, Temp. 3 00
Lucy Roberts, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Creasy Merrett, Feb., Mar. and April 2 00
Amy Page, Feb., Mar. and April 2 00
A T Bynum, coffin for pauper. 2 00
Jno S Pescud, medicine for pauper 3 20

Mar. 4. S F Green, coffin for pauper. 2 00
John T Pullen, coffin for pauper. 2 00
Isabella Morris, Mar., April and May 3 00
Jack Wiggins, March, April and May 3 00
Robt. Goodwin, March, April and May 3 00
Jennie Pool, Temp 1 00
Wesley Honeycutt, Mar., April and May, 4 00
Dorcus Norris, March, April and May 1 50
W W Chalk, March, April and May 2 00
Wilson Gay and wife, Mar., April and May, 4 00
Wm Jones, Mar., April and May 2 00
W H Boykin, March, April and May 1 00
Nancy Pulley, Mar., Apail and May 2 00
Jerry Dunn, Mar., April and May 2 00
Matilda Bennett, Mar., April and May 2 00
Elizabeth Rogers, Tem. 1 00
Cilla Dennis, Temp 1 00
Mary and Fannie Glenn Mar., April and May, 5 00
Mary and Margaret Hendon, Mar., April and May. 4 00

April 1. E B Buffaloe, April, May and June 2 00
Mary Buffaloe, April. May and June 3 00
Ann Hedgepeth, April, May and June 5 00

April 1. Francis Daniel, April, May and June $ 2 00
Sarah A Davis, April, May and June 3 00
Louisa Edwards, Temp., 1 00
Britton Williams, Temp., 1 00
James Gower, April, May and June 2 00
Jennie Pool, April, May and June 2 00
Nancy Paramour, Apr., May and June 3 00
Nancy Paramour Temp 1 00
Louisa Sanderford, Apr., May and June 2 00
Bryant Pierce, April, May and June 3 00
L F Oakley, April, May, and June 4 00
Rich'd Davis, Temp 2 00
Cilla Dennis, April, May and June 2 00
Polly Hinton, Temp. 1 00
Fannie Grady, April, May and June 3 00
T B Robertson & wife, April, May and June 6 00
Charity Buliock, Temp., 1 00
Joseph Hicks, Temp 1 00
Mary I Perry, April, May and June 2 00
Rob't Scarboro, April, May and June 2 00
C R Blackley, coffin for pauper 2 00
E M Seaman, coffin for pauper 2 00

May 6. Mrs Minta Jones, May, June and July 4 50
Sarah Hester, May, June and July 3 00
Louisa Edwards, Temp., 1 00
Marg't Morgan, May, June and July 2 00
Laura Pool, May, June and July 3 00
Isaac Holloway, May, June and July 6 00
William Rogers, May, June and July 3 00
Ann Page, May, June and July 2 00
Susan Yearby, May, June and July 2 00
Cynthia Sorrell, May, June and July 3 00
Lucy Roberts, May, June and July 2 00
Aramanta Warren, May, June and July 3 00
Johnetta Holder, May, June and July 8 00
Creasy Merritt, May, June and July 2 00
Frank Marsh and wife, May, June and July 3 00
Louisa Thomason, May, June and July 4 00
Martha Thomason, May, June and July 3 00
J W Hodges, May, June and July 3 00
Matilda Blount, May, June and July 2 00
J W Ashworth, Temp. 1 00
Louisa Rogers and Margaret Thompson, May, June and July 4 00
Joseph Hicks, May, June and July 3 00
Atha A Bailey, Temp. 2 00
Sophia Purdue, May, June and July 7 50
Mary I Perry, May, June and July 3 00
Annie Loyd, May, June and July 3 00
Chas Cross, May, June and July 3 00
R W Tate, Temp 1 00
Betsy Mitchell, May, June and July 3 00
Joseph Driver, May, June and July 3 00
Lindsey Penny, April, May and June 4 00

7. W M Kelly, coffin for pauper 2 00

June 3. Rob't Goodwin, June, July and Aug 3 00
Willis Morris and wife, June, July and Aug. 3 00
Henry Boykin, Temp. 1 00
Wm Jones, June July and Aug 2 00
Mrs E C White, June, July and Aug 3 00
Wesley Honeycutt, June, July and Aug., 4 00
Louisa Sanderford, Temp 1 00
Bryant Pearce, June, July and Aug 3 00
Jack Wiggins, June, July and Aug 3 00
Matilda Bennett, June July and Aug 2 00
Nancy Pulley, June, July and Aug 2 00
Dorcas Norris, June, July and Aug 1 50
Fannie Grady, June, July and Aug 3 00
Fannie O'Neil, June, July and Aug 1 00
Sam'l Smith, June, July and Aug 3 00
Hinton Goodwin and wife, June, July and Aug 4 00
Ann Pace, June, July and Aug 3 00
Mary and Fannie Glenn, June, July and Aug 5 00

July 1. Francis Davis, July, Aug. and Sept 2 00
James Gower, July, Aug. ond Sept. 2 00
Mary Buffaloe, July, Aug. and Sept 3 00
E B Buffaloe, July, Aug. and Sept. 2 00
Ann Hedgepeth, July, Aug. and Sept 5 00
W W Chalk, July, Aug. and Sept 2 00
Wilson Gay, July, Aug. and Sept 2 00
Mary I Perry, July, Aug. and Sept 2 00
Dick Davis, Temp 1 00
M A Sanderford, July, Aug. and Sept. 3 00
Lindsey Penny. 4 00
S A Davis 3 00
Louisa Sanderford, Temp 1 00
T B Robertson and wife. 6 00
Nancy Paramour 3 00
Dora Perry, Temp 2 00
James Gorman, Temp., 2 00
Jerry Dunn, July, Aug. and Sept 2 00
Polly Partin, July, Aug. and Sept 3 00
Hinton Goodwin and wife, July, Aug. and Sept 4 00

17. Betsy Honeycutt, July Aug. and Sept 4 50
L F Oakley, July, Aug. and Sept 4 00

Aug. 5. Johnetta Holder, Aug. Sept. and Oct 3 00
Sophia Perdue, Aug., Sept. and Oct 6 00
Laura Pool, August, Sept. and Oct 3 00
Wm Rogers, August, Sept. and Oct 3 00
Hinton Jones, Aug., Sept. and Oct 3 00

Aug. 5. Susan Yeargan, Aug., Sept. and Oct $ 2 00
Ann Page, Aug., Sept. and Oct 2 00
W H Boykin, Aug., Sept. add Oct 4 00
Anna Loyd, August, Sept. and Oct 3 00
Martha Thomason, Aug., Sept. and Oct., 2 00
Lewis Thomason, Aug. Sept, and Oct. 3 00
J W Hodge, August, Sept. and Oct 3 00
Sarah Hester, August, Sept. and Oct 3 00
Isaac Holloway, Aug., Sept. and Oct., 5 00
Flora Arnold, August, Sept. and Oct. 3 00
Louisa Rogers and Margaret Johnson, Aug., Sept. & Oct., 4 00
Cevil Paatin, August, Sept. and Oct 3 00
Betsy Mitchell, Aug., Sept. and Oct 3 00
Nat Weatherspoon, Aug., Sept. & Oct., 2 00
Lucy Roberts, Aug., Sept. and Oct 2 00
Matilda Blount, Aug., Sept. and Oct 2 00
Hazeltine Chavis, Aug., Sept. & Oct 2 00
Creasy Merritt, Aug., Sept. and Oct 2 00
Atha A Bailey, Temp. 2 00
Margaret Morgan, Aug., Sept. & Oct 2 00
Aramenta Warren, Aug., Sept. & Oct 3 00

Sept. 2. Louisa Sanderford, Temp 1 00
Wm Jones, Sept., Oct. and Nov 3 00
Rosa Lewis, Temp 1 00
Willis Morris, Temp., 1 00
Robt Goodwin, Sept., Oct. and Nov. 3 00
Mary and Fannie Glenn, Sept., Oct. and Nov. 5 00
Mrs Chas Cross, Temp. 1 00
Nancy Pulley, Sept., Oct. and Nov. 2 00
Dolly Norris, Temp 2 00
Mrs E C S White, Sept. Oct. and Nov 3 00
Frank Marsh and wife, Sept., Oct. and Nov., 3 00
Cynthia Sorrell, Sept., Oct. and Nov. 2 00
Mary and Margaret Herndon, Sept., Oct. and Nov 2 00
Dorcas Norris, Sept., Oct and Nov. 1 50
Jack Wiggins, Sept., Oct. and Nov. 3 00
Matilda Bennett, Sept. Oct. and Nov 2 00
Sallie McCullers, Temp 2 00
Anna Pace 3 00
Wesley Honeycutt, Sept, Oct. & Nov 4 00

Oct. 7. Sallie Edwards, Oct., Nov. and Dec 3 00
Francis Daniels, Oct, Nov. and Dec. 2 00
E B Buffaloe, Oct., Nov. and Dec 2 00
Mary I Perry, Oct., Nov. and Dec 2 00
Bob Scarboro, Oct., Nov. and Dec 2 00
Ann Hedgepeth, Oct., Nov. and Dec 5 00
Sarah A Davis, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 3 00
James Gorman, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 2 00
Willis Morris, Temp 1 00
Nancy Paramour, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 4 00
M A Sanderford, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 3 00
James Gower, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 2 00
Jackson Maynard, Temp. 2 00
Hinton Goodwin and wife, Oct., Nov. and Dec 4 00
Jerry Dunn, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 2 00
M W Page, Expense Insane person to Goldsboro 6 55
Sept. 2. D T Johnson, broom 25
Jacob Jones, Expense pauper Parish Grove 2 00

Nov. 4. Sophia Perdue, Nov., Dec. and Jan 6 00
Martha Thomason, Nov., Dec. and Jan., 2 00
Annie Loyd, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
L Rogers and M Johnson, Nov. and Dec 4 00
Laura Pool, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Lucy Roberts, Nov., Dec. and Jan 2 00
Susan Yeargan, Nov., Dec. and Jan. 2 00
Amy Page, Nov., Dec. and Jan 2 00
Lewis Thomason, Nov., Dec. and Jan., 3 00
J W Hodge, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Sarah Hester, Nov., Dec. and Jan. 1 50
Minton Jones, Nov., Dec. and Jan. 3 00
Johnetta Holder, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Louisa Sanderford, Temp 1 00
Alex Blalock, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Wm Rogers, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
W H Boykin, Nov., Dec. and Jan. 4 00
Mary Champion, Temp. 1 00
Flora Arnold, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Jane Botto, Tem. 1 00
Betsy Mitchell, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Sam'l Smith, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Civel Partin, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Margaret Morgan, Nov., Dec. and Jan., 2 00
Matilda Blount, Nov., Dec. and Jan. 2 00
Rosa Lewis, Temp. 1 00
Isaac Holloway, Nov., Dec. and Jan 5 00
Creey Merritt, Nov., Dec. and Jan 2 00
T B Robertson and wife, Nov., Dec. and Jan. 6 00
Hazeltine Chavis, Nov., Dec. and Jan., 2 00
Bryant Pierce, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Altha A Bailey, Temp. 2 00
Joseph Hicks, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Aramenta Warren, Nov., Dec. and Jan., 3 00
Rex Hospital, caring for Powell. 6 75
S J Bennett, conveying pauper to Parish Grove 2 00
Geo Williams, coffin for pauper 3 00

Total $ 805 50

COURT HOUSE INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

1894.

Dec. 6. A B Booker, salary and wood $ 30 75
Dec. 7. Raleigh Gas Co., gas for Oct. 1894. 20 00
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for Nov. 1894. 22 00
Raleigh Water Co., water to Jan. 1st, 1895, 21 25
T L Eberhardt, coal 28 25
Royster, Park & Co., work in Register's office 6 50
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for Dec. 23 40
Raleigh Water Co, water to May 1 21 25

1895.

Jan. 7. A B Booker, salary Dec 30 00
T L Eberhardt, coal 24 00
Feb. 4. Briggs Bld'g and Mfg. Co., boxing trees 6 75
L R Wyatt, guano, &c. 2 10
T L Eberhardt, coal 39 00
S P Pennington, repairing c. h. bell 1 50
A B Booker, salary Jan 30 00
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for jan 26 20
Mch. 4. A B Booker, salary, &c., Feb 30 50
5. Wm Thaine, repairing clock 2 00
T L Eberhardt, coal and wood 27 27
April 1. W H Wilson, work on court-house 1 00
W H Wilson, work on court-house 1 50
T J Belvin, work on court-house 7 50
A B Booker, salary and acct. March 31 00
2. Raleigh Gas Co., gas for Feb 16 80
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for March 23 00
W C Stronach & Sons, brooms 75
T L Eberhardt, coal 15 25
W W Willis, work on court-house 1 50
Julius Lewis Hwd. Co., 1 bbl. lime, &c., 3 00
Chas Richardson, white-washing 4 00
May 7. A B Booker, salary April 30 00
W C Stronach & Sons, brooms 3 50
W J Weir, repairing fire-piaces 10 00
W H Wilson, plumbing 3 40
Raleigh Gas Co, gas for April 23 00
Raleigh Water Co., water to July 1st 21 25
June 4. A B Booker, salary May 30 00
W H Wilson, plumbing 3 40
W H Wilson, plumbing 2 95
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for May 22 20
Bell Telephone Co., rent of 'phone 1 76
Bell Telephone Co., rent of 'phone 10 00
July 1. T F Brockwell, opening safe, &c 8 90
A B Booker, salary, &c., June. 30 30
Aug. 5. A B Booker, salary, &c., July 30 00
7. Raleigh Gas Co., gas for July 9 60
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for June 17 40
Hicks, Ellington & Co., saw-dust for court-room 85
Wynne & Ellington, ins. on court-house, 20 00
W W Smith, ins. on court-house 20 00
Cameron & Batchelor, ins. on court-house, 20 00
Raleigh Water Co., water rent to Oct. 1 21 25
B G Cowper, insurance 20 00
Telephone Exchange, rent of 'phone 10 00
Sept. 2. D T Johnson, broom 25
A B Booker, salary, Aug 30 00
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for Aug 8 40
Oct. 7. A B Booker, salary, Sept 30 00
W C Stronach & Sons, brooms 1 40
Julius Lewis Hdw. Co., lime 1 65
N C Home Ins. Co., insurance 20 00
W H & R S Tucker & Co., matting 1 95
Nov. 4. Eberhardt & Baker, coal 125 25
Raleigh Water Co., water to Jan. 1, 1896 21 25

Total $1,107 98

COUNTY ATTORNEY'S ACCOUNT.

1894.

Dec. 6. Armisted Jones, salary, $ 33 33

1895.

Jan. 7. " " " 33 33
Feb. 4. " " " 33 33
Mch. 5. " " " 33 33
April 1. " " " 33 33
May 7. " " " 33 33
June 4. " " " 33 33
July 1. " " " 33 33
Aug. 7. " " " 33 33
Sept. 2. " " " 33 33
Oct. 7. " " " 33 33

Total $ 366 63

JAIL ACCOUNT.

1894.

Dec. 9. M W Page, sheriff, jail costs (November account) $ 1 85

1895.

Jan. 9. J Lewis Hardware Co, stove for jail 9 20
9. M. W Page, sheriff, jail acconnt to Dec. 31, 1894 304 20
Feb. 4. J Lewis Hardware Co, stove for jail 5 25
4. M W. Page, sheriff, keys, &c 2 75
J M Monie, blankets for jail 40 51
M W Page, sheriff, washing blankets, &c 7 70
5. B H Mitchell, cots for jail 30 00
Mar. 4. W H & R S Tucker & Co, blankets 48 95
5. Young & Hughes, plumbing for jail. 2 62
Hilliard Bell, repairing jail lock 1 00
W Woollcott, blankets 5 60
Hicks & Rogers, medicine 56
April 1. W H Wilson, work on jail 7 55
W H Wilson, work on jail 2 75
2. Allen & Cram, work jail 3 75
April 2. J J Johnson, medicine, 1 45
R H Mitchell, 42 hammocks $ 30 00
M W Page, sheriff, am't to April 1 538 80
M W Page, sheriff, clothes for G Mills, 5 64
M W Page, sheriff, washing blankets 4 25
May 7. T H Briggs & Sons, account 2 34
J J Johnson, medicine, 1 00
July 1. M W Page, sheriff, jail account to June 30, 340 80
Aug. 7. John S Pescud, medicine 18 85
Woollcott & Sons account 3 09
Sept. 2. B H Mitchell, straps, &c 2 30
Oct. 7. M W Page, jail account to Sept. 30 467 10
Young & Hughes, plumbing 75
W H Wilson, plumbing 6 95
Nov. 4. W H Wilson, plumbing. 10 25

Total, $1,916 81

FENCE ACCOUNT.

1894.

Dec. 4. Wm I Adams, 2,000 new rails $ 18 00
7. Geo Phipp, work on Co fence 1 00

1895.

Jan. 7. Jno H Burt, Fence Commissioner 35 00
J W Adams, rails for fence 4 00
E M Jordan, rails for fence 3 04
S A Richardson, rails for fence 2 70
T W Richardson, rails for fence 33 00
W H Hood, Fence Commissioner 4 00
Feb. 4. W I Adams, rails 9 90
A M Young, rails 6 65
N G Myatt, rebuilding fence 2 00
W H Hood, 1 1-2 days Fence Com'r 3 00
Mar. 4. Chas King, rails 19 58
C L Pegram, rails 8 10
S I Smith, rails. 19 20
W C Chamblee, 2 1-2 days Fence Com'r. 5 00
G F Pierce, rails. 19 70
R N Wynne, rails 6 00
Adam Stancil, " 3 19
D F Wilson, " 15 00
J M Roberts, " 10 00
5. J D Balentine, " 37 39
J D Balentine, " 4 90
W W Richardson, rails 30 70
P B Mebane, rails 36 68
April 1. W K Phillips, work on county fence 5 00
W J Gay, rails 15 15
W T Walker, rails 31 30
J G Gay, rails 2 61
Nick White, rails 23 23
Briston Richardson, rails 37 73
Charlie Richardson, rails. 5 27
Graham Richardson, rails 37 49
E Smith and H Weathers rails and work 58 20
Jno R Spence, rails and work 4 00
Mrs Bettie M Baker, rails 7 50
J D Ballentine rails 18 60
W H Hood, 2 1-2 days Fence Com'r 5 00
Marshall Campbell, rails 9 60
J M Roberts, rails 7 57
2. A C Richardson, rails, 28 19
May 6. C G Mitchell, rails 12 97
W L Moody, rails 16 00
Geo M Hinton, rails. 5 70
J M Ellington, work on fence. 11 08
W H Chamblee, 3 days Fence Com'r 6 00
Jordan Bunn, rails 4 95
7. S A Richardson, rails, 4 54
10. T W Richardson, rails, 20 40
July 1. Thos Wood, rails 17 42
Aug. 7. Haywood Williams, work on fence 1 80
Sept. 2. P P Medlin, Fence Com'r 4 96
W W Richardson, Fence Com'r 80
J W Pegram, Fence Com'r 5 00
Oct. 7. John H Burt, Fence Com'r. 24 00

Total $ 769 83

STATIONERY, RECORD BOOKS, &C., FOR OFFICE.

1894.

Dec. 7. Raleigh Station'y Co, supplies, &c 10 55
Edwards & Broughton, printing, &c 30 65
21. A Williams & Co, stationery 70

1895.

Jan. 7. Edwards & Br'ghton, stationery 28 85
April 1. A Williams & Co, stationery. 3 00
Edwards & Broughton, stationery, record books. 123 46
May 7. Edwards & Broughton, stationery, record books 177 65
July 1. E M Uzzell, printing, &c 19 65
Aug. 7. Barnes Bros, printing, &c 4 50
Lodge Weekly, printing, &c 2 50
Sept. 2. Edwards & Broughton, printing, &c 105 20
Raleigh Stationery Co, stationery, &c 47 05
Nov. 4. A Williams & Co, stationery, &c. 4 40
A Williams & Co, stationery, &c. 2 50
Edwards & Broughton, stationery, &c, 114 00
Edwards & Broughton, stationery, &c, 5 50
Raleigh Stationery Co, stationery, &c. 4 65
Raleigh Stationery Co, stationery, &c 3 11
E M Uzzell, stationery, 1 25

Total $ 689 17

WORK AND POOR HOUSE ACCOUNT.

1894.

Dec. 7. M W Page, sheriff, carriage for grand jury to Parish Grove, $ 11 00
W G Allen, superintent, current expenses (Dec) 800 00
21. M W Page, sheriff, carrying prisoners to Goldsboro 7 05

1895.

Jan. 7. W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (Jan.) 700 00
Eastern N C Asylum, expense patient on railroad 1 35
Feb. 4. W G Allen, superintendent, account to balance $ 138 24
W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (Feb.) 700 00
Mar. 4. T H Briggs & Sons, account 38 83
W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (March) 750 00
5. J J Welsch and J P Battle, conveying pauper to Parish Grove 3 00
April 1. W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (April) 800 00
T H Briggs & Sons, account 3 40
2. T J Rivers, 6 1-4 days work 9 37
J N Lowery, 6 1-4 days work 7 81
May 7. M W Page sheriff, conveying M Saulter to Goldsboro 6 55
W G Allen, superintendent, amount to balance 132 41
W G Allen, current expenses, (May) 800 00
T H Briggs & Sons, amount 74 37
June 3. W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (June) 800 00
4. T H Briggs & Sons, account 48 96
July 1. R M Andrews, account, shop work 4 20
W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (July) 800 00
Aug. 5. W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (August) 800 00
W G Allen, superintendent, account to balance 116 74
7. Julius Lewis Hardware Co, account 4 80
W C & A B Stronach, account 5 20
Sept. 2. W G Allen, superintendent, curient expenses, (September) 800 00
Oct. 7. W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (Oct.) 800 00
Nov. 4. W G Allen, superintendent, (Nov.) 800 00

Total. $ 9,963 28

CORONER'S OFFICE.

1894.

Dec. 7. P C Enniss, 1 day juror, Jones $ 1 50
John R Upchurch, 1 day juror, Jones 1 50
T D Watson, 1 day juror, Jones 1 50
M H Brown, 1 day juror, Jones 1 50
W T Oaks, 1 day juror, Jones 1 50
J M Norwood, 1 day juror, Jones 1 50
A J Buffaloe, coroner, Jones 8 55
A J Buffaloe, coroner, Williams 13 55
A J Buffaloe, coroner, Davis 8 85
W W Willis, 2 days juror, Williams 3 00
J P Wray, 2 days juror, Williams 3 00
B F Faison, 2 days juror, Williams 3 00
S A Johnson, 2 days juror, Williams 3 00
G W Partin, 2 days juror, Williams 3 00
Philip Taylor, 2 days juror, Williams 3 00
April 2. A J Buffaloe, account, 75

Total $ 58 70

RECAPITULATION.

W C Stronach, Com	126 00
J D Allen, Com	132 60
W H Hood, Com.	127 50
R H Jones, Com	119 80
W H H Jones	135 60
Bridge Acct	3,826 88
Sundry expense	6,724 09
Wake Superior Court	5,960 16
Outside poor	805 50
Court House Inc. Exp	1,107 98
County Attorney	366 63
Jail Acct.	1,916 81
Fence Acct	769 83
Stationery, etc., for officers	689 17
Work and Poor House	9,963 28
Coroner's office	58 70
Total	$ 32,830 45

$1,100 has also been paid out for interest on bonds.

Permanent debt of the county is $25,000, $20,000 of which is represented by bonds issued under chapter 215, Laws of 1881; $5,000 by bonds issued 1895 for bridge purposes.

All interest due on bonds has been paid.

I certify to the correctness of the above to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH J. ROGERS,
Register of Deeds and ex officio Clerk Board Co. Com'rs Wake Co.

DECEMBER 5, 1895.

Dec. 7. Sarah Hester, Dec., Jan. and Feb. $ 2 00
Wm Jones, Dec., Jan. and Feb 2 00
Wm Rogers, Temp 1 00
Malinda Bennett, Dec., Jan. and Feb 2 00
Robt Goodwin, Dec., Jan. and Feb 3 00
Martha Hudson, Temp. 1 00
Mary and Marg't Hendon, Dec., Jan. and Eeb 4 00
Cynthia Sorrell, Dec., Jan. and Feb 3 00
Dorcas Norris, Dec., Jan. and Feb 1 50
Cilla Dennis, Dec., Jan. and Feb 1 00
Johnetta Holder, Dec., Jan and Feb 3 00
Mary and Fannie Glenn Dec., Jan. and Feb. 5 00
Wesley W Hunnicutt, Dec., Jan. and Feb 4 00
E W Scarboro, coffin for pauper 2 00

1895.

Jan. 7. Mary Buffaloe, Jan., Feb. and Mar. 3 00
E. B. Buffaloe, Jan., Feb. and Mar. 2 00
Francis Davis, Jan., Feb. and Mar 2 00
Jennie Pool, Jan., Feb. and Mar 2 00
Ann Hedgepeth, Jan., Feb. and Mar 5 00
Polly Partin, Jan., Feb. and Mar 3 00
Games Gower, Jan., Feb. and Mar 2 00
Sarah A. Davis, Jan., Feb. and Mar 3 00
W. W. Clarke, Jan., Feb. and Mar 2 00
Wilson Gay and wife, Jan, Feb. and Mar 4 00
Bob Scarboro, Jan., Feb and Mar 2 00
Mary J. Perry, Jan., Feb. and Mar 2 00
Louisa Sanderford, Jan., Feb and Mar 2 00
Wm Rogers, Temp 1 00
Frank Marsh and wife, Temp. 2 00
L W Honeycutt, Temp 1 00
Nancy Paramour, Jan., Feb., and Mar. 3 00
T B Robertson and wife Dec., Jan., Feb. and Mar 8 00
Lindsey Penny, Jan., Feb. and Mar 4 00
Polly Hinton, Temp. 1 00
Fannie Grady, Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb. and Mar 5 00
Betsy Honeycutt, Jan., Feb. and Mar 4 50
Harrison Wagon Co., coffin for pauper 2 00
W A Penny, coffin for pauper. 2 00

Feb. 4. Martha Thompson, Feb Mar. and April. 3 00
Lewis Thomas,n, Feb., Mar. and April 4 00
Louisa Rogers and Margaret Johnson, Feb, Mar. and April 4 00
Chas. Cross, Feb., Mar. and April. 3 00
Annie Loyd, Feb., Mar. and April. 3 00
Susan Yeargan, Feb., Mar. and April 2 00
Sophia Purdue, Feb., Mar. and April. 7 50
Laura Pool, Feb., Mar. and April. 3 00
Ann Pace, Feb., Mar. and April. 3 00
J W Hodge, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Sarah Hester, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Matilda Blount, Feb., Mar. and April 2 00
Margaret Morgan, Feb. Mar. and April. 2 00
Flora Arnold, Feb., Mar and April. 3 00
J W Ashworth, Temp 2 00
Johnetta Holder, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Aramenta Warren, Feb. Mar. and April. 3 00
W H Boykin, Temp. 1 00
William Rogers, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Charlotte Rogers, Tem., 2 00
M A Sanderford, Feb., Mar. and April. 3 00
Civel Partin, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Willis Watkins, Feb., Mar. and April 2 00
Jane Telley, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Rosa Lewis, Temp. 3 00
Betsy Mitchell, Feb., Mar. and April 3 00
Samuel Smith, Feb., Mar. and April, 4 00
Alfred Thompson, Tem 1 00
Isaac Holloway, Feb., Mar. and April 6 00
Hazeltine Chavers, Feb. Mar. and April. 2 00
A A Baily, Temp. 3 00
Lucy Roberts, Feb., Mar. and April. 3 00
Creasy Merritt, Feb., Mar. and April. 2 00
Amy Page, Feb., Mar. and April 2 00
A T Bynum, coffin for pauper. 2 00
Jno S Pescud, medicine for pauper 3 20

Mar. 4. S F Green, coffin for pauper. 2 00
John T Pullen, coffin for pauper. 2 00
Isabella Morris, Mar., April and May 3 00
Jack Wiggins, March, April and May 3 00
Robt. Goodwin, March, April and May 3 00
Jennie Pool, Temp 1 00
Wesley Honeycutt, Mar., April and May, 4 00
Dorcus Norris, March, April and May 1 50
W W Chalk, March, April and May 2 00
Wilson Gay and wife, Mar., April and May, 4 00
Wm Jones, Mar., April and May 2 00
W H Boykin, March, April and May 1 00
Nancy Pulley, March, Apail and May 2 00
Jerry Dunn, Mar., April and May 2 00
Matilda Bennett, Mar., April and May. 2 00
Elizabeth Rogers, Tem. 1 00
Cilla Dennis, Temp. 1 00
Mary and Fannie Glenn Mar., April and May, 5 00
Mary and Margaret Hendon, Mar., April and May. 4 00
Harriet Martin, Temp. 3 00
Hinton Goodwin and wife, Mar., Apr., May, 4 00

April 1. E B Buffaloe, April, May and June 2 00
Mary Buffaloe, April, May and June 3 00
Ann Hedgepeth, April, May and June 5 00

April 1. Francis Daniel, April, May and June $ 2 00
Sarah A Davis, April, May and June 3 00
Louisa Edwards, Temp., 1 00
Britton Williams, Temp., 1 00
James Gower, April, May and June 2 00
Jennie Pool, April, May and June 2 00
Nancy Paramour, Apr., May and June 3 00
Nancy Paramour Temp 1 00
Louisa Sanderford, Apr., May and June 2 00
Bryant Pierce, April, May and June 3 00
L F Oakley, April, May, and June 4 00
Rich'd Davis, Temp 2 00
Cilla Dennis, April, May and June 2 00
Polly Hinton, Temp. 1 00
Fannie Grady, April, May and June 3 00
T B Robertson & wife, April, May and June 6 00
Charity Bullock, Temp., 1 00
Joseph Hicks, Temp 1 00
Mary I Perry, April, May and June 2 00
Rob't Scarboro, April, May and June 2 00
C R Blackley, coffin for pauper 2 00
E M Seaman, coffin for pauper 2 00

May 6. Mrs Minta Jones, May, June and July 4 50
Sarah Hester, May, June and July 3 00
Louisa Edwards, Temp., 1 00
Marg't Morgan, May, June and July 2 00
Laura Pool, May, June and July 3 00
Isaac Holloway, May, June and July 6 00
William Rogers, May, June and July 3 00
Ann Page, May, June and July 2 00
Susan Yearby, May, June and July 2 00
Cynthia Sorrell, May, June and July 3 00
Lucy Roberts, May, June and July 3 00
Aramenta Warren, May, June and July 3 00
Johnetta Holder, May, June and July 3 00
Creasy Merritt, May, June and July 2 00
Frank Marsh and wife, May, June and July 3 00
Louisa Thomason, May, June and July 4 00
Martha Thomason, May, June and July 3 00
J W Hodges, May, June and July 3 00
Matilda Blount, May, June and July 2 00
J W Ashworth, Temp. 1 00
Louisa Rogers and Margaret Thompson, May, June and July 4 00
Joseph Hicks, May, June and July 3 00
Atha A Bailey, Temp. 2 00
Sophia Purdue, May, June and July 7 50
Civel Partin, May, June and July 3 00
Annie Loyd, May, June and July. 3 00
Chas Cross, May, June and July 3 00
R W Tate, Temp 1 00
Betsy Mitchell, May, June and July 3 00
Joseph Driver, May, June and July 3 00
Lindsey Penny, April, May and June 4 00

7. W M Kelly, coffin for pauper 2 00

June 3. Rob't Goodwin, June, July and Aug 3 00
Willis Morris and wife, June, July and Aug 3 00
Henry Boykin, Temp. 1 00
Wm Jones, June July and Aug 2 00
Mrs E C White, June, July and Aug 3 00
Wesley Honeycutt, June, July and Aug. 4 00
Margaret and Mary Herndon, June, July and August 4 00
Louisa Sanderford, Temp 1 00
Bryant Pearce, June, July and Aug 3 00
Jack Wiggins, June, July and Aug 3 00
Matilda Bennett, June July and Aug 2 00
Nancy Pulley, June, July and Aug 2 00
Dorcas Norris, June, July and Aug 1 50
Fannie Grady, June, July and Aug 3 00
Fannie O'Neil, June, July and Aug 1 00
Sam'l Smith, June, July and Aug 3 00
Hinton Goodwin and wife, June, July and Aug 4 00
Ann Pace, June, July and Aug 3 00
Mary and Fannie Glenn, June, July and Aug 5 00

July 1. Francis Davis, July, Aug. and Sept 2 00
James Gower, July, Aug. ond Sept. 2 00
Mary Buffaloe, July, Aug. and Sept 3 00
E B Buffaloe, July, Aug. and Sept. 2 00
Ann Hedgepeth, July, Aug. and Sept 5 00
W W Chalk, July, Aug. and Sept 2 00
Wilson Gay, July, Aug. and Sept 2 00
Mary I Perry, July, Aug. and Sept 2 00
Dick Davis, Temp 1 00
M A Sanderford, July, Aug. and Sept. 3 00
Lindsey Penny. 4 00
S A Davis 3 00
Louisa Sanderford, Temp 1 00
T B Robertson and wife. 6 00
Nancy Paramour 3 00
Dora Perry, Temp 2 00
James Gorman, Temp., 2 00
Jerry Dunn, July, Aug. and Sept 2 00
Polly Partin, July, Aug. and Sept 3 00
Hinton Goodwin and wife, July, Aug. and Sept 4 00

17. Betsy Honeycutt, July Aug. and Sept 4 50
L F Oakley, July, Aug. and Sept 4 00

Aug. 5. Johnetta Holder, Aug. Sept. and Oct 3 00
Sophia Perdue, Aug., Sept. and Oct 6 00
Laura Pool, August, Sept. and Oct 3 00
Wm Rogers, August, Sept. and Oct 3 00
Hinton Jones, Aug., Sept. and Oct 3 00

Aug. 5. Susan Yeargan, Aug., Sept. and Oct $ 2 00
Ann Page, Aug., Sept. and Oct 2 00
W H Boykin, Aug., Sept. add Oct 4 00
Anna Loyd, August, Sept. and Oct 3 00
Martha Thomason, Aug., Sept. and Oct., 2 00
Lewis Thomason, Aug. Sept. and Oct. 3 00
J W Hodge, August, Sept. and Oct 3 00
Sarah Hester, August, Sept. and Oct 3 00
Isaac Holloway, Aug., Sept. and Oct. 5 00
Flora Arnold, August, Sept. and Oct. 3 00
Louisa Rogers and Margaret Johnson, Aug., Sept. & Oct., 4 00
Cevil Paatin, August, Sept. and Oct 3 00
Betsy Mitchell, Aug., Sept. and Oct 3 00
Nat Weatherspoon, Aug., Sept. & Oct., 2 00
Lucy Roberts, Aug., Sept. and Oct 2 00
Matilda Blount, Aug., Sept. and Oct 2 00
Hazeltine Chavis, Aug., Sept. & Oct 2 00
Creasy Merritt, Aug., Sept. and Oct 2 00
Atha A Bailey, Temp. 2 00
Margaret Morgan, Aug., Sept. & Oct 2 00
Aramenta Warren, Aug., Sept. & Oct 3 00

Sept. 2. Louisa Sanderford, Temp 1 00
Wm Jones, Sept., Oct. and Nov 3 00
Rosa Lewis, Temp 1 00
Willis Morris, Temp., 1 00
Robt Goodwin, Sept., Oct. and Nov. 3 00
Mary and Fannie Glenn, Sept., Oct. and Nov. 5 00
Mrs Chas Cross, Temp. 1 00
Nancy Pulley, Sept., Oct. and Nov. 2 00
Dolly Norris, Temp 2 00
Mrs E C S White, Sept. Oct. and Nov 3 00
Frank Marsh and wife, Sept., Oct. and Nov., 3 00
Cynthia Sorrell, Sept., Oct. and Nov. 2 00
Mary and Margaret Herndon, Sept., Oct. and Nov 2 00
Dorcas Norris, Sept., Oct and Nov. 1 50
Jack Wiggins, Sept., Oct. and Nov 3 00
Matilda Bennett, Sept. Oct. and Nov 2 00
Sallie McCullers, Temp 2 00
Anna Pace 3 00
Wesley Honeycutt, Sept., Oct. & Nov 4 00

Oct. 7. Sallie Edwards, Oct., Nov. and Dec 3 00
Francis Daniels, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 2 00
E B Buffaloe, Oct., Nov. and Dec 2 00
Mary I Perry, Oct., Nov. and Dec 2 00
Bob Scarboro, Oct., Nov. and Dec 2 00
Ann Hedgepeth, Oct., Nov. and Dec 5 00
Sarah A Davis, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 3 00
James Gorman, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 2 00
Willis Morris, Temp 1 00
Nancy Paramour, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 4 00
M A Sanderford, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 3 00
James Gower, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 2 00
Jackson Maynard, Temp. 2 00
Hinton Goodwin and wife, Oct., Nov. and Dec 4 00
Jerry Dunn, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 2 00
M W Page, Expense Insane person to Goldsboro 6 55
Jacob Jones, Expense pauper Parish Grove 4 00

Nov. 4. Sophia Perdue, Nov., Dec. and Jan. 6 00
Martha Thomason, Nov., Dec. and Jan., 2 00
Annie Loyd, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
L Rogers and M Johnson, Nov. and Dec. 4 00
Laura Pool, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Lucy Roberts, Nov., Dec. and Jan 2 00
Susan Yeargan, Nov., Dec. and Jan. 2 00
Amy Page, Nov., Dec. and Jan 2 00
Lewis Thomason, Nov., Dec. and Jan., 3 00
J W Hodge, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Sarah Hester, Nov., Dec. and Jan. 1 50
Minton Jones, Nov., Dec. and Jan. 3 00
Johnetta Holder, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Louisa Sanderford, Temp 1 00
Alex Blalock, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Wm Rogers, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
W H Boykin, Nov., Dec. and Jan. 4 00
Mary Champion, Temp. 1 00
Flora Arnold, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Jane Botto, Tem. 1 00
Betsy Mitchell, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Sam'l Smith, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00

1895.

Civel Partin, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Margaret Morgan, Nov., Dec. and Jan., 2 00
Matilda Blount, Nov., Dec. and Jan. 2 00
Rosa Lewis, Temp. 1 00
Isaac Holloway, Nov., Dec. and Jan 5 00
Creey Merritt, Nov., Dec. and Jan 2 00
Hazeltine Chavis, Nov., Dec. and Jan., 2 00
Bryant Pierce, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Altha A Bailey, Temp. 2 00
Joseph Hicks, Nov., Dec. and Jan 3 00
Aramenta Warren, Nov., Dec. and Jan., 3 00
Rex Hospital, caring for Powell 6 75
S J Bennett, conveying pauper to Parish Grove 2 00
Geo Williams, coffin for pauper 3 00

Total $ 805 50

COURT HOUSE INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

1894.

Dec. 6. A B Booker, salary and wood $ 30 75

Dec. 7. Raleigh Gas Co., gas for Oct. 1894. 20 00
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for Nov. 1894. 22 00
Raleigh Water Co., water to Jan. 1st, 1895, 21 25
T L Eberhardt, coal 28 25
Royster, Park & Co., work in Register's office 6 50
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for Dec. 23 40
Raleigh Water Co, water to May 1 21 25

1895.

Jan. 7. A B Booker, salary Dec 30 00
T L Eberhardt, coal 24 00

Feb. 4. Briggs Bld'g and Mfg. Co., boxing trees 6 75
L R Wyatt, guano, &c. 2 10
T L Eberhardt, coal 39 00
S P Pennington, repairing c. h. bell 1 50
A B Booker, salary Jan 30 00
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for Jan 26 20

Mch. 4. A B Booker, salary, &c. Feb 30 50
5. Wm Thaine, repairing clock 2 00
T L Eberhardt, coal and wood 27 27

April 1. W H Wilson, work on court-house 1 00
W H Wilson, work on court-house 1 50
T J Belvin, work on court-house 7 50
A B Booker, salary and acct. March 31 00
2. Raleigh Gas Co., gas for Feb 16 80
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for March 23 00
W C Stronach & Sons, brooms 75
T L Eberhardt, coal 15 25
W W Willis, work on court-house 1 50
Julius Lewis Hwd. Co., 1 bbl. lime, &c., 3 00
Chas Richardson, white-washing 4 00

May 7. A B Booker, salary April 30 00
W C Stronach & Sons, brooms 3 50
W J Weir, repairing fire-places 10 00
W H Wilson, plumbing 3 40
Raleigh Gas Co, gas for April 23 00
Raleigh Water Co., water to July 1st 21 25

June 4. A B Booker, salary May 30 00
W H Wilson, plumbing 3 40
W H Wilson, plumbing 2 95
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for May 22 20
Bell Telephone Co., rent of 'phone 1 76
Bell Telephone Co., rent of 'phone 10 00

July 1. T F Brockwell, opening safe, &c 8 90
A B Booker, salary, &c., June 30 30

Aug. 5. A B Booker, salary, &c., July 30 00
7. Raleigh Gas Co., gas for July 9 60
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for June 17 40
Hicks, Ellington & Co., saw-dust for court-room 85
Wynne & Ellington, ins. on court-house, 20 00
W W Smith, ins. on court-house 20 00
Cameron & Batchelor, ins. on court-house, 20 00
Raleigh Water Co., water rent to Oct. 1 21 25
B G Cowper, insurance 20 00
Telephone Exchange, rent of 'phone 10 00

Sept. 2. D T Johnson, broom 25
A B Booker, salary, Aug 30 00
Raleigh Gas Co., gas for Aug 8 40

Oct. 7. A B Booker, salary, Sept 30 00
W C Stronach & Sons, brooms 1 40
Julius Lewis Hdw. Co., lime 1 65
N C Home Ins. Co., insurance 20 00
W H & R S Tucker & Co., matting 1 95

Nov. 4. Eberhardt & Baker, coal 125 25
Raleigh Water Co., water to Jan. 1, 1896 21 25

Total $1,107 93

COUNTY ATTORNEY'S ACCOUNT.

1894.

Dec. 6. Armisted Jones, salary, $ 33 33

1895.

Jan. 7. " " " 33 33
Feb. 4. " " " 33 33
Mch. 5. " " " 33 33
April 1. " " " 33 33
May 7. " " " 33 33
June 4. " " " 33 33
July 1. " " " 33 33
Aug. 7. " " " 33 33
Sept. 2. " " " 33 33
Oct. 7. " " " 33 33

Total $ 366 63

JAIL ACCOUNT.

1894.

Dec. 9. M W Page, sheriff, jail costs (November account) $ 1 85

1895.

Jan. 9. J Lewis Hardware Co, stove for jail 9 20
9. M. W Page, sheriff, jail acconnt to Dec. 31, 1894 304 20

Feb. 4. J Lewis Hardware Co, stove for jail 5 25
4. M W. Page, sheriff, keys, &c 2 75
J M Monie, blankets for jail 40 51
M W Page, sheriff, washing blankets, &c 7 70
5. B H Mitchell, cots for jail 30 00

Mar. 4. W H & R S Tucker & Co, blankets 48 95
5. Young & Hughes, plumbing for jail. 2 62
Hilliard Bell, repairing jail lock 1 00
W Woollcott, blankets 5 60
Hicks & Rogers, medicine 56

April 1. W H Wilson, work on jail 7 55
W H Wilson, work on jail 2 75
2. Allen & Cram, work jail 3 75

April 2. J I Johnson, medicine, 1 45
R H Mitchell, 12 hammocks $ 30 00
M W Page, sheriff, am't to April 1 538 80
M W Page, sheriff, clothes for G Mills, 5 64
M W Page, sheriff, washing blankets 4 26
2 34
May 7. T H Briggs & Sons, account 1 00
J I Johnson, medicine, 340 80
July 1. M W Page, sheriff, jail account to June 30, 18 85
Aug. 7. John S Pescud, medicine 3 09
Woollcott & Sons account 2 30
J M Monie, blankets, 9 00
Sept. 2. B H Mitchell, straps, &c 467 10
Oct. 7. M W Page, jail account to Sept. 30. 75
Young & Hughes, plumbing 6 95
W H Wilson, plumbing 10 25
Nov. 4. W H Wilson, plumbing.

Total $1,916 81

FENCE ACCOUNT.

1894.

Dec. 4. Wm I Adams, 2,000 new rails $ 18 00
7. Geo Phipp, work on Co fence 1 00

1895.

Jan. 7. Jno H Burt, Fence Commissioner 35 00
J W Adams, rails for fence 4 00
E M Jordan, rails for fence 3 04
S A Richardson, rails for fence 2 70
T W Richardson, rails for fence 33 00
W H Hood, Fence Commissioner 4 00
Feb. 4. W I Adams, rails 9 90
A M Young, rails 6 65
N G Myatt, rebuilding fence 2 00
W H Hood, 1 1-2 days Fence Com'r 3 00
Mar. 4. Chas King, rails 19 58
C L Pegram, rails 8 10
S I Smith, rails. 19 20
W C Chamblee, 2 1-2 days Fence Com'r. 5 00
G F Pierce, rails. 19 70
R N Wynne, rails 6 00
Adam Stancil, " 3 19
D F Wilson, " 15 00
J M Roberts, " 10 00
5. J D Balentine, " 37 39
J D Balentine, " 4 90
W W Richardson, rails 30 70
P B Mebane, rails 36 68
April 1. W K Phillips, work on county fence 5 00
W J Gay, rails 15 15
W T Walker, rails 31 30
J G Gay, rails 2 61
Nick White, rails 23 23
Briston Richardson, rails 37 73
Charlie Richardson, rails. 5 27
Graham Richardson, rails 37 49
E Smith and H Weathers rails and work 58 20
Jno R Spence, rails and work 4 00
Mrs Bettie M Baker, rails 7 50
J D Ballentine rails 18 60
W H Hood, 2 1-2 days Fence Com'r 5 00
Marshall Campbell, rails 9 60
J M Roberts, rails 7 57
2. A C Richardson, rails, 28 19
May 6. C G Mitchell, rails 12 97
W L Moody, rails 16 00
Geo M Hinton, rails 5 70
J M Ellington, work on fence. 11 08
W H Chamblee, 3 days Fence Com'r 6 00
Jordan Bunn, rails 4 95
7. S A Richardson, rails, 4 54
10. T W Richardson, rails, 20 40
July 1. Thos Wood, rails 17 42
Aug. 7. Haywood Williams, work on fence 1 80
Sept. 2. P P Medlin, Fence Com'r 4 96
W W Richardson, Fence Com'r 80
J W Pegram, Fence Com'r 5 00
Oct. 7. John H Burt, Fence Com'r. 24 00

Total $ 769 83

STATIONERY, RECORD BOOKS, &C., FOR OFFICE.

1894.

Dec. 7. Raleigh Station'y Co, supplies, &c 10 55
Edwards & Broughton, printing, &c 30 65
21. A Williams & Co, stationery 70

1895.

Jan. 7. Edwards & Br'ghton, stationery 28 85
April 1. A Williams & Co, stationery. 3 00
Edwards & Broughton, stationery, record books. 123 46
May 7. Edwards & Broughton, stationery, record books 177 65
July 1. E M Uzzell, printing, &c 19 65
Aug. 7. Barnes Bros, printing, &c. 4 50
Lodge Weekly, printing, &c. 2 50
Sept. 2. Edwards & Broughton, printing, &c 105 20
Raleigh Stationery Co, stationery, &c 47 05
Nov. 4. A Williams & Co, stationery, &c. 4 40
A Williams & Co, stationery, &c. 2 50
Edwards & Broughton, stationery, &c, 114 00
Edwards & Broughton, stationery, &c, 5 50
Raleigh Stationery Co, stationery, &c. 4 65
Raleigh Stationery Co, stationery, &c 3 11
E M Uzzell, stationery, 1 25

Total $ 689 17

WORK AND POOR HOUSE ACCOUNT.

1894.

Dec. 7. M W Page, sheriff, carriage for grand jury to Parish Grove, $ 11 00
W G Allen, superintent, current expenses (Dec) 800 00
21. M W Page, sheriff, carrying prisoners to Goldsboro 7 05

1895.

Jan. 7. W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (Jan.) 700 00
Eastern N C Asylum, expense patient on railroad 1 35

Feb. 4. W G Allen, superintendent, account to balance $ 138 24
W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (Feb.) 700 00

Mar. 4. T H Briggs & Sons, account 38 83
W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses. (March) 750 00
5. J J Welsch and J P Battle, conveying pauper to Parish Grove 3 00

April 1. W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (April) 800 00
T H Briggs & Sons, account 3 40
2. T J Rivers, 6 1-4 days work 9 37
J N Lowery, 6 1-4 days work 7 81

May 7. M W Page sheriff, conveying M Saulter to Goldsboro 6 55
W G Allen, superintendent, amount to balance 132 41
W G Allen, current expenses, (May) 800 00
T H Briggs & Sons, amount 74 37

June 3. W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (June) 800 00
4. T H Briggs & Sons, account 48 96

July 1. R M Andrews, account, shop work 4 20
W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (July) 800 00

Aug. 5. W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses, (August) 800 00
W G Allen, superintendent, account to balance 116 74
7. Julius Lewis Hardware Co, account 4 80
W C & A B Stronach, account 5 20

Sept. 2. W G Allen, superintendent, curient expenses, (September) 800 00

Oct. 7. W G Allen, superintendent, current expenses. (Oct.) 800 00

Nov. 4. W G Allen, superintendent, (Nov.) 800 00

Total $ 9,963 28

CORONER'S OFFICE.

1894.

Dec. 7. P C Enniss, 1 day juror, Jones $ 1 50
John R Upchurch, 1 day juror, Jones 1 50
T D Watson, 1 day juror, Jones 1 50
M H Brown, 1 day juror, Jones 1 50
W T Oaks, 1 day juror, Jones 1 50
J M Norwood, 1 day juror, Jones 1 50
A J Buffaloe, coroner, Jones 8 55
A J Buffaloe, coroner, Williams 13 55
A J Buffaloe, coroner, Davis 8 85
W W Willis, 2 days juror, Williams 3 00
J P Wray, 2 days juror, Williams 3 00
B F Faison, 2 days juror, Williams 3 00
S A Johnson, 2 days juror, Williams 3 00
G W Partin, 2 days juror, Williams 3 00
Philip Taylor, 2 days juror, Williams 3 00

April 2. A J Buffaloe, account, 75

Total $ 58 70

RECAPITULATION.

W C Stronach, Com	126 00
J D Allen, Com	132 60
W H Hood, Com.	127 50
R H Jones, Com	119 80
W H H Jones	135 60
Bridge Acct	3,826 88
Sundry expense	6,724 09
Wake Superior Court	5,960 16
Outside poor	805 50
Court House Inc. Exp	1,107 93
County Attorney.	366 63
Jail Acct.	1,916 81
Fence Acct	769 83
Stationery, etc., for officers	689 17
Work and Poor House	9,963 28
Coroner's office	58 70
Total	$ 32,830 45

$1,100 has also been paid out for interest on bonds.

Permanent debt of the county is $25,000, $20,000 of which is represented by bonds issued under chapter 215, Laws of 1881; $5,000 by bonds issued 1895 for bridge purposes.

All interest due on bonds has been paid.

I certify to the correctness of the above to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH J. ROGERS,
Register of Deeds and ex officio Clerk Board Co. Com'rs Wake Co.

DECEMBER 5, 1895.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., December 12, 1895.

WE RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS WHOSE TIME EXPIRES THIS MONTH THAT FAILURE TO RENEW BY DEC. 24TH WILL BE REGARDED AS A NOTIFICATION THAT THE PAPER IS NOT WANTED ANY LONGER AND IT WILL BE PROMPTLY DISCONTINUED.

The Bradley Gift.

There was a special meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of North Carolina in Raleigh last week at which Dr. Francis M. Moye, of Wilson, the Grand Master, presided. The special business was to appoint a trustee to look after the "Bradley gift." An old batchelor, and a native of North Carolina, who died in a hospital in California, deeded to the Oxford Orphan Asylum, of North Carolina, property in Minneapolis, Minn., the yearly revenue from which is $1,600. The heirs in California and North Carolina wish to set aside this gift and his will, on the ground that he was not mentally capable of making a will. No trustee was named in the deed. After discussion by the Grand Lodge, it was decided to incorporate the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

A Long Walk.

Paul Smith, aged 28 and unmarried, left London on the 17th of September for Boston. He came across the ocean to walk to all the Capitols in the cities and territories in the United States on a wager of $5,000. He is under a forfeit of $1,000 to make the tramp in six years. He started from Hartford, Conn., on October 14th and has walked to all the State Capitols on the coast. Smith arrrived in Raleigh on the 2nd inst. and went to the Governor's office where he got a certificate stating that he had arrived. This is 784 miles he has walked and he is three days ahead of time.

Sunday School Workers.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of Wayne county Sunday School at Y. M. C. A. Hall, Goldsboro, N. C., at 11 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, December 20th. The various township Presidents are requested to attend. All persons interested in the work are invited. T. B. PARKER, Secretary.

WAKE FOREST NOTES.

President Taylor Busy in Promoting Work—Commencement Orators.

President Taylor returned last week from New York where he had spent ten days in the interest of the College. He is at present very busily engaged in mailing circulars announcing the opening of the Spring Term, January 15th. The indications now point to a considerable number of new students then.

In Wingate Memorial Hall, on the 3rd inst., Prof. Poteat delivered the third lecture in the series of lectures for the session, on the "Basis of Morality."

The faculty have selected from the senior class, orators for the next Commencement, as follows: Bruce Benton, S. Dowell, J. M. Meekins, G. N. Bray, W. G. Briggs, and J. H. Gore.

Universal sorrow was felt here at the death of Dr. C. Durham. At the time of his death he was President of the Board of Trustees and had for several years been closely identified with every movement for the advancement of the College. His death is a great loss to the College.

The work of the Senior English Class has been devoted wholly to the study of Shakespeare. Almost all of his plays have been read and studied in chronological order and the work of the Fall Term will close with a minute study of his sonnets.

Mr. Richard Briggs Sr., of Baltimore, recently presented to the Library the various editions of King Lear and Macbeth. These are for special use in the English departments. T. C. C.

Farmers, Protect Your Own Interests.

Here is sound sense from the Rural New Yorker about the way farmers allow every interest but their own to secure special legislation, much of which is opposed to the best interests of the farm:

"The New York Association for the protection of game, which is largely responsible for this law, has just held a banquet at a swell hotel in this city. We don't recognize the names of any prominent farmers among those reported present. In addition to discussing the law already enacted, we are told that plans were formulated for the passage of a law against the sale of game out of season. The idea seems to be to restrict still further the rights of citizens, for the benefit of a few professional pot-hunters. What will the farmers do about it? And not only what will they do about this law, but what will they do about much other legislation, both past and prospective, that will injuriously affect their interests, much of it seriously so? Other lines of business are looking after their interests, regardless of party ties, and it seems that the farmers are the only ones who place partizanship above both policy and principle. This isn't patriotism, and the sooner the fact is learned, the better for the farmer—and his pocket book.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. 2p.

Benefitted by Hoods.

"My wife has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has done her more good than the physicians. She believes that if she had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla first she would have been saved a great amount of suffering. She thinks there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Barney Sutton, Dobbersville, N. C.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion.

To Keep Young

needs no magic elixir. It only requires a little care of the health. Ripan's Tabules reduce doctoring to its lowest cost.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through your nearest druggist. Price 50 cents a box

He Couldn't Die Too Soon.

Burlington Hawkeye.]

"I would die for you!" passionately exclaimed the rich old suitor, and the practical girl calmly asked him:

"How soon?"

THE BAPTISTS IN CONVENTION.

THEY MET IN GREENSBORO—THEY SHOW THEY HAVE BEEN AT WORK—AND THEY WILL WORK MORE.

Thousands of Dollars Spent in Various Lines of Work—Fifteen Thousand Dollars Set as the Figure for Home Missions For Next Year—Rev. John E. White Succeeds the Late Dr. C. Durham.

The Baptist State Convention met in Greensboro last week. About five hundred delegates and a large number of visitors were present.

The annual sermon was preached by Dr. A. M. Simms, pastor of the Raleigh Tabernacle. Text, Isaiah 51:1, 2; theme, the voice of the past, the parent of hope.

Dr. R. H. Marsh called the Convention to order and was again elected president by acclamation.

Rev. Mr. Johnson extended a hearty welcome to the Convention. The response was by Editor Oates, of the North Carolina Baptist.

The report of the committee on nominations was adopted, the following officers being elected: Vice-Presidents, J. W. Carter, W. B. Oliver, W. V. Savage; recording secretaries, N. B. Broughton and N. B. Cobb; treasurer, J. D. Boushall; auditor, W. N. Jones; trustees, W. C. Tyree, T. H. Briggs, C. M. Cooke, L. R. Mills, L. Johnson.

The reports of the officers of the Convention was interesting. During the past year 12 houses of worship, costing $18,800, have been dedicated and 19 new churches have been organized. The following are the estimated Sunday School statistics: Schools, 1,400; members of the schools, 100,000; contributions, $25,000. Report of Sunday school supply store shows assets over liabilities to be $1,521.41. The woman's missionary societies contributed last year to the various objects of the Convention $4,491.88.

About $11,000 were raised for State missions during the past year, and it was resolved to raise $15,000 for the ensuing year.

Rev. F. M. Jordan spoke amusingly of his own experiences in early State mission work. He had been attending this Convention regularly since 1849. He has preached in 77 counties in North Carolina and in Virgihia, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina. He has immersed between 3,000 and 4,000 people, baptizing "in every important river in North Carolina from the Tennessee line to the Atlantic Ocean."

Rev. W. R. Gwaltney read the report on co-operation with the Northern Baptists in work among the negroes. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, of New York, spoke to the report. He believes the evangelization of Africa is to be accomplished by trained and consecrated colored people of the South. The board he represents has spent $3,000,000 among the negroes, $500,000 having been spent in this State. He then outlined a plan of co-operation.

The report was then unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Dr. Skinner led in prayer. This is regarded as an important measure. It will, however, entail upon the Convention for the coming year the extra expenditure of only abuut $900.

Prof. J. B. Carlyle read the report on Wake Forest College. Four trustees have died during the past year. There are now 243 students at the college, 64 of them being young ministers. He said 50 of the boys are studying law. There is systematic study of the Bible. Wake Forest will have 275 students this year.

The Baptist Female University came under consideration. Dr. Carter read and spoke to the report. Rev. O. L. Stringfield, agent of this institution, delivered a characteristic and forcible effort. After much investigation he has found that Baptist girls from this State are now attending 20 different institutions in six States. Subscriptions were taken for this work amounting to $1,225.

The report of the ministerial relief board was presented by Rev. J. F. McDuffie. This is the youngest board in the Convention. It now has eleven beneficaries, two having recently died, and last year distributed about $600 to aged and needy ministers.

Dr. John Mitchell, corresponding secretary of the board of ministerial education, read the annual report of the board. It has spent $5,350 the past year; carried 38 beneficiaries and reports a deficit of $800. More than a dozen applicants could not be helped. Twelve young men from the State are now at the Seminary at Louisville.

DR. C. DURHAM'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. Taylor presented the report of the committee appointed to nominate a corresponding secretary. The committee consisted of 33 members representing 32 associations. They unanimously recommended the election of Rev. John E. White, the pastor at Edenton. He was immediately, heartily and unanimously elected by acclamation to be the corresponding secretary of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention. He accepted the great trust, invoking the sympathies, prayers and co-operation of his brethren.

Mr. White is one of the most vigorous, earnest and hard working young ministers of the Baptist denomination of the State. He is a graduate of Wake Forest College, 1890, and is only twenty-seven years old.

About $400 was raised to meet an indebtedness incurred in the publication of literature for the good of the denomination, for which Dr. Durham became personally responsible.

The Convention decided to meet at Morganton next year.

Dr. E. C. Dargan, of Louisville, opened the discussion of theological education. He said two hundred students are at Louisville Theological Seminary, eight being the number supported by the students' aid fund. He asked the Convention for $500. A subscription was taken amounting to just that amount. A cash collection of $12.70 was taken.

The Woman's Missionary Society had interesting meetings and their reports showed active and efficient work. Miss Fannie E. Heck is president, and Mrs. L. R. Pruett is secretary.

Thirty-four societies were represented and also a number of Sunbeam societies. They have contributed nearly $5,000 in the last year. Their boxes for home missions last year were valued at $1,350 as against only $150 the year before.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

One of the features of the Convention was the Young People's Meeting. It was a delightful and encouraging success. About one hundred delegates were present.

Rev. R. Vandeventer was elected president, and Rev. John E. White, secretary. Addresses were made as follows: "Making Baptists," by J. E. White; "Women and Education," prepared by Carrie L. McClean, of Charlotte, and read by Rev. Junius Millard; "How to Enlist Indifferent Members," by Rev. H A. Brown; "How God Led Us," by Rev. W. B. Spillman; "Young People's Union and Foreign Mission Work," by Dr. Thomas Hume.

One of the ablest and most practical talks of the Convention was made at this meeting by Mr. William Bailey, the brainy and talented young editor of the Biblical Recorder.

Dr. N. B. Cobb was appointed statistical secretary of the Convention, with the allowance of $50 for his services.

Are you helping to spread the circulation of the CAUCASIAN?

CONGRESS WILL DO NOTHING.

Henry Watterson Does Not Expect Important Legislation at This Time.

OMAHA, Nebr., 4.—Hon. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier Journal, (Dem.) in Omaha to-day, speaking of the President's message, said:

"Nothing will come of it. Congress will not do anything at all, and if the Republicans are wise they will simply pass the appropriation bills and go home. With different political majorities in the two Houses and Mr. Cleveland in the Presidency it is idle to hope for any agreement on important measures of legislation.

[Let the people quit their fool partisanry which is nothing but a following of a few office-seekers and schemers, and unite and elect a Congress and President who can and will do something.]

DEMOCRATS BACK DOWN.

THEY MAKE AN ABJECT SURRENDER TO THE GOLD POWER—BUTLER'S PLAN REJECTED BY THEM.

Despite all Their Boasting, It Appears That Republicans Are More Favorable to Silver—The Finance Committee Organized on a Silver Basis—Senator Pritchard to The Front.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The action of the Democratic caucus has made it impossible for the silver men to reorganize the Senate. The Democratic minority in the Senate is comprised mainly of alleged free silver advocates. They were elected as silver men; they have repeatedly voted for free coinage bills and they still profess adhesion to the silver cause. Their avowed policy now is to support the silver movement in 1896. Ostensibly they are at work in different States organizing in that behalf. They boast their influence in the next National Democratic convention and express the belief that they will control the convention, nominate a free silver candidate and adopt a free silver platform. Are they sincere? Are they honest? Do they mean what they say? Can they be trusted?

THE TEST.

Senator Butler and others wanted to know how that was. The interests of silver demanded that all suspicion and doubt should be removed. The success of the silver movement in the next campaign demanded an aggressive alliance, a united effort, independent of party obligations. The reorganization of the Senate presented the opportunity of initiating the movement that will result in the election of a silver man for President in 1896. Every effort was made by Senator Butler and other Populist Senators to effect this co-operation. A conference took place at the Capitol, attended by two Democrats—Tillman and Call—and three Republicans—Teller, Pritchard and Mantle—and the six Populist Senators. From what took place in the conference there was hope that the absent silver Senators would finally acquiesce and put the success of the movement beyond peradventure. There were strong intimations that the Western silver Republicans would, after a little hesitation, come courageously to the rescue of the Populists Senators and compel a reorganization on a distinctively silver basis. This talk had the desired effect. It was promptly followed by *Democratic Surrender* of the organization. Unconditional surrender was the unanimous determination of the Democratic caucus Thursday. Until this abject backdown on the part of the Democrats there was a strong belief that the Butler plan of reorganization would ultimately succeed. That, now, is impossible, *Silver Democrats* are responsible. It is their fault that this important preliminary effort in the interest of silver has failed. They, of course, disclaim it. They affect great apprehension of a Republican do-nothing policy in this Congress. What Mr. Reed said in the Republican caucus last week has alarmed them and it is their determination to surrender the control of the Senate, defeat the silver movement, as a means of compelling affirmative Republican legislation. A too palpable pretext to deceive anybody. The first and greatest concern was to *avoid* the alignment on the silver question involved in the Butler plan of reorganization. The more candid among the silver Democrats confess it, They will abandon silver at the *dictation of the gold* men in the national conventon next year. It is their expectation. They are now willing to drop the agitation, and whatever they say or do for silver will be extorted from them under duress of the people's resentment and condemnation. But the effort made by the Populist Senators has had the very important practical result of filling the vacancy on the Finance Committee with a straight free coinage man. Control of this Committee is an important achievement. It means the prompt passage of a silver bill in the Senate and saves the cause from the oblivion to which Democratic surrender consigned it. It is distinctly a Populist victory and vindicates the contention made by that party in the interest of the people.

PATRONAGE NOT INVOLVED.

Democrats have not surrendered the patronage of the Senate. They draw the line at the offices. By their own act they are made impotent and helpless to effect any legislation by abandoning committee control of the Senate, but they will contend against Democratic displacement in the elective offices until a Republican majority compels their surrender. These is nothing now in the way of Republican control of the Committees. A steering committee is at work arranging the committee assignments. Senator Pritchard enjoys the coveted distinction of being a member of the committee. The designation establishes his influence as a Republican leader in the Senate and evidences the high estimation in which he is held personally by Republican Senators. The selection was made with a full understanding that he favored the election of a silver man as chairman of the Finance Committee, and the consequent control of the Committee by the silver men, He will adhere to this position and his vote will determine the matter. It is a substantial silver victory and a vindication of Senator Butler's policy. It is another demonstration that co-operation co-operates.

SITUATION IN THE SENATE.

Young Men To The Front In Committee Work.

Committees Appointed by Both Old Parties to Arrange Permanent Committees—Senator Pritchard in the List—Silver is an issue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The attempt of the Republicans in the Senate, whose terms of service have been comparatively short, to secure ample recognition in the make-up of the committees thus far has resulted satisfactorily to them. There was a caucus of Republicans to-day after the adjournment of the Senate, and Mr. Sherman, who was authorized yesterday to submit the names of nine Senators whose duty it should be to confer with the Democrats regarding the committees made his report.

This is the list: Mitchell, Oregon Chairman; Teller, Cullom, Pritchard, Pettigrew, Quay, Platt, Gear, and Chandler. Four of these Senators are out-and-out silver men and one, Mr. Chandler, has intimated that he is not unfriendly to the free coinage movement. Five surely, and possibly six, favor the plan of immediate reorganization of the Senate.

The nine Senators will proceed to name a list of Republicans for the vacant committee places. When this task shall be completed the caucus will be asked to indorse it. There may be trouble in the caucus which will consider this matter because of the division of sentiment among the Republicans regarding the general subject of reorganization. Nothing was said today in the caucus about the control of the Senate. The older Republicans are disposed to wait until after the holidays, when it is expected the Utah Senators will be here.

It is believed the Democrats will not oppose reorganization so far as the committees are concerned. They held a caucus this afternoon, at which twenty-six Senators were present. Mr. Gorman, the Chairman, was authorized to appoint a "steering" committee of nine, six of them to have been on the same committee in the last Congress, to confer with the Republican committee for the purpose of reaching an agreement as to Senate committees. The caucus also decided on the nomination of Senator Harris for President pro tem, in case the Republicans should attempt to elect one of their own number to this office.

Several speeches were made in favor of permitting the Republicans to take charge of the committees if they should express a desire to to so. Senators Vest, Blackburn and Mills advocated this course.

The Republican committee will hold its first meeting Monday. The movement to reorganize the Senate will be advanced in the meantime as far as possible by the younger Republican Senators, who are ambitious to gain good committee assignments.

Whatever may be the outcome of the contest, it is certain the Finance Committee will continue to have a majority favorable to the free coinage of silver. The question how the Senate officers shall be parceled out is likely to cause much trouble.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

A Curious Complication in Kentucky—How It Resulted—Votes Sold For Ten Dollars Each.

At the regular election held a month ago in Kentucky Mr. A. J. Carroll was the only Democrat elected in Louisville, and his election was unanimous. Charles Shreve had been nominated by the Republicans and in the general sweep would probably have easily defeated Carroll.

But Shreve withdrew his name. He went to County Clerk Johnson and had his name left off the official ballots. Mr. Johnson was not compelled by law to notify the Republican party, and kept his peace, on account of his friendship for Mr. Carroll. Carroll would not take the office with a clouded title, and the day his certificate of election was sent him resigned the office, and a special election was called, in which Carroll was re-elected, defeating Chas. Blatz, the Republican nominee by a plurality of 561. This makes the Legislature a tie on joint ballot with 68 Republicans, 68 Democrats and 2 Populists, one of whom will vote with the Democrats and the other with the Republicans.

The Washington Times says: Louisville telegrams state that votes sold actively yesterday at $10 apiece. With the parties a tie in the legislature it might be interesting to make a calculation as to the price of votes in that body when the tedious performance of balloting for United States Senator begins.

CLEVELAND FEARS ASSASSINATION.

"The Wicked Flee When No Man Pursueth: But the Righteous Are as Bold as a Lion."

Advocate.]

The following dispatch escaped our attention at the time of publication, but it tells a tale that may be read with profit at any time:

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—President Cleveland lives under the fear of death at the hands of an assassin. This fact accounts for the mystery with which he invariably enshrouds his visits to this city and elsewhere. On his arrival in New York to attend the Whitney-Padget wedding the most extraordinary precautions were adopted to secure his change from train to carriage and his journey to the hotel, where his presence was persistently denied by the clerk. At the church no one was allowed to come near his pew. He was guarded all the way from Washington and almost constantly while here.

Would a righteous ruler of a great people devoting his energies to their loyal service be likely to fear violence at their hands? It would seem otherwise. Such a ruler might rather feel assured of the confidence and affection of the people. Why, then, does Mr. Cleveland fear?

You can encourage the work of Reform and make a practical Christmas present by promptly renewing your subscription this month.

Sherman's Hypocrisy.

Progressive Farmer.]

John Sherman advocates his own hypocrisy in his recent work. In that book he quotes a letter written by himself to Gen. Garfield just after the latter's nomination to the presidency in 1880. Speaking of the silver question, and expressing the hope that Congress will stop the coinage of silver, then being coined under the Bland act, Sherman at the time being secretary of the treasury, says:

"This question, however, is a very delicate one to discuss in popular assemblages, and I propose, therefore, in my speeches, to make only the faintest allusion to it."

That is Sherman's way, and it is the way of the politician. Conceal the real purpose from the people, and stab them from the rear and in the dark. Scarcely one of the infamous measures that have been enacted by Congress could have been enacted had not the people been deceived in the matter, and hell, like a log fire when a fresh chunk is thrown upon it, will throw up brighter sparks when these trusted hypocrites are pitched into it.

The National Congress

(Continued from 2nd page.)

Bills for the free coinage of gold and silver.

Mr. Russel, (Rep.,) of Connecticut, presented resolutions of the Connecticut State legislature calling on its delegation in Congress to invest and urge legislation which will guarantee negroes in some localities the rights of liberty and trial by due process of law and which will check mob violence.

Delegate Murphy, of Arizona, introduced a bill granting statehood to the territory he represents.

The House adjourned till Monday, Dec. 9th.

MONDAY, DEC. 9TH.—SENATE.

The first bill passed by the Senate was one appropriating $100,000 for improving the entrance of Biscayne Bay, Fla.

The pension grabbers are still at work, and the "dear people" are paying the toll. Among the numerous pension bills introduced was one by Mr. Voorhees, (Dem.,) to pay a pension of $200 a month to the widow of the late Secretary of State Gresham.

Among the bills introduced were these:

By Mr. Quay, (Rep.) to establish postal savings banks. It provides for deposits of from 10 cents to $10 at all money order postoffices and for interest on deposits which do not exceed $500.

By Mr. Kyle, Populist, of South Dakota, providing for the erection of public buildings costing not less than $6,000, or more than $50,000, in all towns with a population of 3,000 or more, provided a suitable site is donated by the people. It also provides for the issuance of Treasury notes, not to exceed in the aggregate $100,000,000 to defray the cost of these buildings.

Other bills were introduced for appropriations for various public buildings, military posts and other "grab games" amounting to millions.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced providing for public buildings in different parts of the country to cost in the aggregate $3,850,000.

Mr. Low, of New York, introduced a resolution directing the appointment of a board of engineers to report upon the feasibility of establishing a harbor of refuge at Cape Lookout, or at some other point near Cape Hatteras.

By Mr. Johnson, (Rep.,) of Indiana: To increase the circulation of national banks by authorizing them to take out circulating notes to the par value of the bonds they have on deposit.

By Mr. Noonan, (Rep.,) of Texas, imposing an import duty of $30 per head on horses and mules, $10 per head on all cattle; increasing the duty on wool from 8 to 24 cents per pound, according to grade, and on hides from 5 to 50 cents.

By Mr. Bell, Populist, of Colorado: To maintain the parity between coins of the United States by providing for payment in gold and silver at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; also withdrawing the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds.

By Mr. Bailey, of Texas: To secure the separation and independence of the executive and legislative departments by forbidding Senators and members from soliciting, directly or indirectly, the appointment of persons to office.

Representative Turner introduced a bill appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of the manuscript papers and correspondence of Thomas Jefferson, formerly offered to the United States by the late Sarah N. Randolph, but now in the possession of Carolina R. Randolph.

Good Roads and Fine Homes.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The Chicago Chronicle in an editorial on the road question has the following:

General Torrence, who is a Chicago man, is building a country house within twenty-one miles of the city of New York. The house and its appurtenances will cost near $2,000,000. The cost of maintaing such an establishment cannot be less than $100,000 a year, and is likely to be more than that. General Torrence's house will be one of very many costly summer residences that adorn the neighborhood of New York.

Let us note a few consequences of the erection of such suburban palaces:

1. Land that, intrinsically, is worth but $100 an acre as farming ground becomes worth fabulous sums.

2. The adjacent farmers find a near and very profitable market for their produce among the rich residents.

3. The tone of society is elevated, and the farming community is benefited thereby.

Our contemporary goes on to say that fine building sites within twenty miles of Chicago go begging, while New York is surrounded by palaces. The reason is plain; New York has good roads all around it, while Chicago has bad country roads in its vicinity. No man wants to spend a fortune on a country home if the roads are so bad that he cannot ride or drive with pleasure. The road question is becoming more important every day, and state legislatures and county authorities cannot give it too much attention. With first-class roads the rural districts will attract the population; free mail delivery, a telephone service and electric railways will follow, and thousands of wealthy people who now live in cities will build their homes thirty or forty miles out.

Every state should have good highways, if it has to build them on credit. They are a necessity.

THE DECEMBER ARENA.

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STATEMENT.

OFFICE REGISTER OF DEEDS, WAKE COUNTY.
RALEIGH, Nov. 25, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 713 of the Code the following statement, showing items and nature of all compensation audited by the Board of Commissioners of Wake County or the members thereof, severally, from December 1st, 1894, to November 30th, 1895, both inclusive, is submitted to the public:

W. C. STRONACH, *Chairman.*

For 34 days' services as Commissioner, at $3.00,	$102 00
For 8 days' services on committee, at $3.00,	24 00
	$126 00

J. D. ALLEN.

For 33 days' services as Commissioner, at $3.00	$ 99 00
For 4 days' services on committee, at $3.00,	12 00
For 432 miles traveled, at 5c.,	21 60
	$132 60

W. H. HOOD.

For 34 days' services as Commissioner, at $3.00,	$102 00
For 3 days' services on committee, at $3.00	9 00
For 330 miles traveled, at 5c.,	16 50
	$127 50

R. H. JONES.

For 34 days' services as Commissioner, at $3.00,	$102 00
For 2 days' services on committee at $3.00,	6 00
For 236 miles traveled, at 5c.,	11 80
	$119 80

W. H. H. JONES.

For 34 days' services as Commissioner, at $3.00,	$102 00
For 5 days' services on committee, at $3.00,	15 00
For 372 miles traveled, at 5c.,	18 60
	$135 60

Number days the Board was in session	36
Total number miles traveled,	1,370
Total amount paid,	$641 50

There were no unverified accounts audited nor any allowance made the Board, except as above stated.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement.

J. J. ROGERS,
Register of Deeds and ex-officio Clerk Board County Commissioners.

FOR SALE!

—THE—

National Collection AGENCY,

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Will dispose of the following judgments:

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R. B. Burden & Bro., Aulauder,	47 48
B. F. Mayo, Aurora,	63 40
R. L. Low, Banners Elk,	51 00
J. J. Smith, Bath,	51 57
Jones & Hancock, Beaufort,	106 00
T. G. Carson, Bethel,	92 85
J. W. Efird, Big Lick,	728 75
Patterson & Brown, Bryson City,	31 35
C. A. Raby, Bryson City,	203 29
J. T. Wright & Bro., Candor,	89 34
S. B. Freeman, Colerain,	73 70
W. H. Wilson, Coopers,	27 27
H. D. Craddock, Creswell,	322 72
W. A. Slater & Co., Durham,	79 80
Thaxton & Patton, Durham,	87 85
Cooper & Swain, Elizabeth City,	172 60
J. F. Norris & Co., Elk Park,	1,443 00
R. H. Tunnell, Fairfield,	16 00
J. M. Chadwick, Fairfield,	90 36
J. H. Smith, Falkland,	130 60
J. H. Smith, Falkland,	135 70
Gainey & Jones, Fayetteville,	19 01
Leroy King & Co., Graham,	41 98
I. T. Powell, Garland,	41 27
T. B. Rice & Co., Greensboro,	345 92
Sample S. Brown, Greensboro,	336 47
W. R. Jordan & Co., Greensboro,	15 80
John B. Hooker, Hamilton,	32 50
Britt Bros., Henderson,	181 59
W. T. Cheatham, Henderson,	130 57
N. R. Villines, Hesters Store,	114 40
S. D. Stephens, Hycotee,	245 95
C. F. Wheeler, Knap-of-Reeds,	30 00
Layden & Yarboro, Lexington,	92 45
James H. Sanford, Louisburg,	303 74
R. S. Burrus, Middletown,	18 15
Wm. Miles, Milesville,	172 25
Riddle & Johnson, Montezuma,	97 13
M. V. Mason & Co., Morehead City,	124 00
J. V. Mitchell & Son, Mount Airy,	114 25
J. H. Cohen, Newberne,	180 45
J. H. Cohen, Newberne,	166 95
H. T. Bray, Noise,	272 35
Parson Bros., Portsmouth,	152 15
Parson Bros., Portsmouth,	152 20
J. E. Haywood, Red Spring,	113 83
Rice Bros., Reidsville,	227 43
A. M. Long, Rockingham,	143 90
Fuller & Hyman, Smithfield,	24 33
W. M. Edwards, Stecoah,	63 97
L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro,	139 00
L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro,	189 00
Ducker & Garren, Tweed,	37 22
John W. Mayo, Washington,	896 12
Eddie Allen, Wake Forest,	168 34
John F. Hardison, Williamson,	109 15
J. H. Lee & Sons, Wilson,	180 75
J. H. Lee & Sons, Wilson,	121 70
Wm. Harris, Wilson,	71 07
W. J. Harris, Wilson,	68 47
J. W. Harris, Wilton,	51 94
King Bros. Pure Food Co., Winston,	23 67

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The National Collection Agency,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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I'll sell 150 Head of broke Horses and Mules at auction on Dec. 12th and 13th, rain or shine. This will be the largest sale of native stock ever sold under the hammer. Every Horse and Mule will be sold under guarantee which must be as represented or money will be refunded.

I sold over 400 last season and will sell ten times as many this season.

FRANK STRONACH,
MANAGER & AUCTIONEER.
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I want a good milkman. Must be strictly temperate and of good character, able and willing to work. Do not apply unless you are a good milker and have above qualifications. Address, T. B. PARKER, Goldsboro, N. C.

"I am cured since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla," is what many thousands are saying. It gives renewed vitality and vigor.

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T. T. HAY & BRO. GENERAL AGENTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

IRON MINING PROPERTY

AND

CITY LOTS.

By virtue of the decree, and pursuant to the orders of the Superior Court of Gaston county at the September term, 1895, of said court, the undersigned, receivers and commissioners appointed by said court will, on the

FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1896,

(it being the 6th day of January, 1896,) at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Bessemer Mining Company, in Bessemer City, N. C., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the terms hereinafter named, the entire property, real and personal and mixed, and assets of every kind and description, belonging to the Bessemer Mining Company Corporation, consisting of about (1,700) seventeen hundred acres of land in and near the town of Bessemer City, N. C., lying on both sides of the Charlotte & Atlanta Division of the Southern Railway, and constituting the valuable mining plant of said Bessemer Mining Company, machinery, tools and appliances, office furniture and fixtures, ores on hand, &c., to be sold in a body as a whole.

A full, complete and more particular description of sand lands and mineral and timber rights, easements and privileges may be found on reference to the several deeds to said Bessemer Mining Company for the same, which are in the possession of the undersigned, and are duly registered in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Gaston, in the State of North Carolina, obtained by said Bessemer Mining Company from the following named corporations and individuals, to-wit:

From the Bessemer City Mining and Manufacturing Company; the Consolidated Manufacturing Company; the Fidelity Bank, of Durham, N. C., trustees; J. A. Smith and wife; J. A. Pinchback; R. D. Ormond and wife; Benjamin M. Ormond and wife; Jacob Ormond others.

At the same time and place the undersigned will offer for sale as aforesaid a very large number of city lots belonging to said Bessemer Mining Company, located in said town of Bessemer City, N. C., and suitable for building lots for residence and business purposes, laid down upon W. R. Richardson's survey and map of Bessemer City, N. C., which will be designated and pointed out to purchasers on the day of sale.

Also the "Fire Clay Tract" of land in Cleveland county, referred to and conveyed in said Bessemer City Mining and Manufacturing Company by the deed registered in book No. 20 (deeds), page 523, in the office of the register of deeds for Gaston county, and also described in the deed to said J. A. Smith from R. N. Patterson and others, dated March 24, 1891, registered in the office of the register of deeds for Cleveland county, in Book B B of Deeds, page 223.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within twelve months from and after the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale on the deferred payments.

Possession to be given the purchasers on receipt by the undersigned of the one-third cash payment on the purchase money, and the purchaser to be thereafter responsible for and liable to pay all taxes assessed against the property purchased by him, and the title deeds withheld as security for deferred payments.

It will be optionary with purchasers to anticipate and pay the deferred payment of the balance of the purchase money at any time after the date of sale, and within the twelve months aforesaid, and thereby stop the accruing of interest on the deferred payment.

Any further information desired concerning said property and the sale thereof, may be obtained on application to the undersigned, or to their agent, Charles L. Lawton, of Bessemer City, N. C.

J. S. CARR,
of Durham, N. C.,
E. T. CARRINGTON,
of Bay City, Mich.,
Receivers and Commissioners.
Sept. 20, 1895.

"Wanted to Buy"

Black

Pattern Department.

THE CAUCASIAN has made special arrangements with the publishers of the most stylish, accurate and perfect-fitting paper patterns that are made, by which we can present to our lady readers all of the very newest and choicest patterns of garments for ladies, misses and children for 10 cents. Full and explicit directions for putting together the garments accompany each pattern. These descriptions and the patterns themselves have many novel and practical features presented by no other paper pattern made and which render them as simple for the home worker as for the professional dressmaker. Address all communications to the Pattern Department, THE CAUCASIAN.

You must use the coupon printed below (which is our order on the publisher), otherwise the pattern will cost you 25 cents.

A Tailor Costume.

DESCRIPTION OF 7579-80.

This costume contains two patterns; either one can be obtained for a coupon and ten cents, or both for twenty cents.

The jacket shown here has the new and best features of this season's coats. The skirt is full in the back, the front is in the stylish cutaway style, and the sleeves are made in the new way, with a seam from the shoulder to the wrist. The jacket may be worn with fitted vests, as shown here, with the pretty blouse fronts, or over thin silk or cotton waists. Made of mixed cheviot or tweed, with a plain skirt as here shown, it is the most useful of gowns, serving for traveling and general wear.

A jacket of plain blue, black or brown cloth, with a plaid or checked skirt, is extremely stylish and useful.

For an extra jacket to wear with any skirt, plain cloths are preferred; and tans, brown and black are most useful, harmonizing with other colors more generally.

The skirt is appropriate for making entire suits, or for separate skirts. It is cut with a circular front and three godet folds in the back.

The skirt pattern is a very fine mode for separate skirts of satin or crepon to wear with extra waists. It is also a good shape for silks or other goods to wear with any waist.

It is cut in six sizes, viz.: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure, and a medium size requires 3 5 8 yards of 42-inch material.

The waist is cut in 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure, and requires 2 1-2 yards of 42-inch material for a medium size.

Remember, this costume shows two patterns. If only one is desired, be sure to state which one. If both are wanted, 20 cents must be sent with the coupon.

IF I SHOULD LOOSE YOU.

If I should loose you, sweetheart,
And alone be doomed to tread
The black and gloomy way,
With its flowers drooped and dead,
I would feel one sweet emotion,
That would quicken love anew—
It would be that God's own blessing
Made me happy once with you.

If I should loose you, sweetheart,
And the songs you sang to me
Were but the faintest echo
From the land of memory,
They would cling, and be my music
As in days when loving grew—
I would listen, and in dreaming,
Once more, sweetheart, be with you.

If I should loose you, sweetheart,
And the touch of tender lips
Be denied me in the future
As the weary waiting lips,
I would kiss the rose you gave me,
Gave me crowned with sparkling dew,
And its fragrance would, forever,
Bring sweet thoughts to me of you.
—Frank L. Stanton.

Types of Old World Beauty.

London Standard]

It is said that when artists are seeking for models the palm for beauty and symmetry of figure is given to the girls of Spain, while the daughters of rural Ireland are a good second. The pretty faces and graceful throats are found among English maidens. A model for a perfect arm would be sought for among Grecian ladies, while a lady of the Turkish harem would be regarded as the possessor of a daintily commendable hand. Italians are usually good in figure, and some of the most beautiful models, perfectly proportioned are derived from the women of sunny Italy. French women, as a rule, are not in request, being too thin and vivacious for the purpose, while the face and limbs of a German frau are too commonplace for artistic work.

A Queen Studies Medicine.

Queen Amelie, of Portugal, took up the study of medicine on account of the ill-health of her royal consort.

The King is suffering from a formation of the fat around the heart, and, as the complaint increased, although the King took plenty of exercise, and as the doctors did not seem to agree upon the treatment, the Queen made up her mind to study the case herself. She has now passed a regular sort of examination before a medical board, and thus duly qualified. She has taken over the treatment of the King, who has the fullest confidence in her ability, and who is already deriving benefit by following her orders.

Why Was She Offended?

Chicago Post.]

"No, we don't speak now," said the girl in gray.

"Why not?" asked the girl in dark blue.

"She showed me her new bloomers yesterday, and while I admired them and said they were very pretty bloomers I told her that nothing in the world could ever induce me to wear such things."

"And what did she say?"

"She just looked at my feet and said she wouldn't wear them if she were in my place."

The Poets and Thunder.

Notes and Queries.]

Byron, in the third canto of "Childe Harold," describes a thunderstorm in Switzerland which occurred at midnight on June 13, 1816. He notices the awful stillness which precedes it:

All heaven and earth are still, though not in sleep,
But breathless,

until

From peak to peak, the rattling crags among,
Leaps the live thunder! Not from one lone cloud,
But every mountain now hath found a tongue,
And Jura answers, through her misty shroud,
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud!

The description is too long to quote, and, indeed, too well known, but Sir Walter Scott's criticism on it may not be so well known. He says:

"This is one of the most beautiful passages of the poem. The 'fierce and far delight' of a thunderstorm is here described in verse almost as vivid as its lightnings. The live thunder 'leaping among the rattling crags,' the voice of mountains, as if shouting to each other, the plashing of the big rain, the gleaming of the wide lake, lighted like a phosphoric sea, present a pieture of sublime terror, yet of enjoyment, often attempted, but never so well, certainly never better, brought out in poetry."

A Frank Witness.

Chicago Post.]

In Henry county, this State, some years ago, a young woman who was suing her former sweetheart for breach of promise was put on the witness stand, and the lawyers, as usual, began making all sorts of inquisitive interrogatories.

"You say," remarked one, "that the defendant frequently sat very close to you?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply, with a hectic flush.

"How close?"

"Close enough so's one cheer was all the sittin' room we needed."

"And you say he put his arm around your waist?"

"No, I didn't."

"What did you say, then?"

"I said he put both arms aroun' me."

"Then what?"

"He hugged me."

"Very hard?"

"Yes, he did. So hard that I came purty near hollerin' right out."

"Why didn't you holler?"

"Cause."

"That's no answer. Be explicit, please; because what?"

"'Cause I was afeerd he'd stop."

Think of your own faults the first part of the night, when you are awake, and the faults of others the latter part of the night, when you are asleep.—Chinese Proverb.

Cut out along this line.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN ANY SIZE.
CUT THIS OUT FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND MAIL IT TO
THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE CAUCASIAN.

Name..... Pattern No.....

Address..... Bust.....in

..... Waist.....in

Always give number of pattern wanted, bust measure for Waists, Sacques, Coats and Jackets. Give waist measure for Skirts. For children it is also advisable to give the age.

Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.

Do not make complaint of non-receipt of pattern until seven days have elapsed.

☞WE WILL SEND ANY PATTERN TO ANY LADY WHO WILL SEND US A YEARLY SUBSCRIBER **FREE OF CHARGE.**

The President's Message.

[Continued from 1st page.

government possession does not in the least contribute toward giving us that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone.

It is said that these notes, if held by the government, can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy. The people draw gold from the treasury on demand upon United State's notes and treasury notes, but the proposition that the treasury can, on demand,

DRAW GOLD FROM THE PEOPLE.

upon them would be regarded in these days with wonder and amusement.

And even if this could be done, there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day or the next hour by the

PRESENTATION OF THE NOTES

they received in exchange for it. The secretary of the treasury might use such notes taken from a surplus of revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course, he could not do this without paying a premium. Private holders of gold, unlike the government, having no parity to maintain, could not be restrained from making the

BEST BARGAIN POSSIBLE

when they furnished gold to the treasury.

Perhaps it is supposed that sufficient revenue receipts would in a sentimental way improve the situation in inspiring confidence in our solvency and allaying the fear of pecuniary exhaustion. And yet through all our struggles to maintain our gold reserve there never has been any apprehension as to our ready ability to pay our way with

SUCH MONEY AS WE HAD

and the question, whether or not our current receipts met our current expenses has not entered into the estimate of our solvency. Of course, the general state of our funds, exclusive of gold, was entirely immaterial to the *foreign* creditor and investor. His debt could only be paid in gold, and his only concern was our ability to keep on hand that kind of money.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of

THE DISORDERED CONDITION

of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver dollars of full legal tendor quality regardless of the action of any other government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for 100 cents worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard

AND ONLY 50 CENTS

in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

Twice in our recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under an act of Congress passed in 1878 the government was required for more than twelve years to expend annually at least $24,000,000 in the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. The act of July 14, 1890, in a still bolder effort, increased the amount of silver the government was compelled to purchase and forced it to become the buyer annually of 54,000,000 ounces, or practically the entire product of our mines. Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value. The

PROPHECY AND EXPRESSED HOPE

and expectation of those in the Congress who led in the passage of the last mentioned act, that it would re-establish and maintain the former parity between the two metals, are still fresh in our memory.

In the light of these experiences, which accord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of Congress could now bridge an inequality of 50 per cent. between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possiblity that our country, which has less than one-seventh of the silver money in the world, could by its action alone raise not only our own but all silver to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing widely from actual relative values would be the signal for the complete

DEPARTURE OF GOLD

from our circulation, the immediate and large contraction of our circulating medium and a shrinkage in the real value and monetary efficiency of all other forms of currency as they settled to the level of silver mono-metallism. Every one who receives a fixed salary and every worker for wages would find the dollar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to the point of bitter disappointment, if not to pinching privation.

There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in divers forms and of various kinds. No silver standard country has a gold currency in circulation, but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium, keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard also give free scope for the use and expansion of

SAFE AND CONSERVATIVE CREDIT,

so indispensable to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money. If a fixed and stable standard is maintained, as the magnitude and safety of our commercial transactions and business require, the use of money itself is conveniently minimized.

Every dollar of fixed and stable value has through the agency of confident credit an astonishing capacity of multiplying itself in financial work. Every unstable and fluctuating dollar fails as a basis of credit, and in its use begets gambling speculation and undermines the foundation of honest enterprise.

I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity and an insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly, but with zeal, submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I cannot refrain from begging them to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced upon us. In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the Congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy, which my judgment approves.

I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen, whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, December 2, 1895.

THREE OF A KIND.

This one issued by an agent of London capitalists to the New York capitalists in 1862.

The Hazard Circular.

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care of the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England, is for capital to control labor by controlling the wages. *This can be done by controlling the money.* The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a means to control the volume of money; to accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the secretary of the treasury to make the recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, as we cannot control that.

This one issued October 9, 1877, by New York bankers to the National banks.

The Buell Letter.

DEAR SIR: It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such prominent daily and weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage of favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin and the banks the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national bank notes, or to restore to circulation the government issue of money will be to provide the people with money, and will therefore seriously affect your individual profit as bankers and lenders. See your congressman at once, and engage him to support our interests that we may control legislation.

This one, issued March 12, 1893, by Bankers Association to all National banks.

The Panic Letter.

DEAR SIR: The interests of National bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and the National bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorization of from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of Congress for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law and act with the other banks of your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal, per accompanying form. Use personal influence with congressmen and particularly let your wishes be known to your senator. The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of government legal tender notes and silver coinage.

HONEST MONEY OR SILVER CLUBS.

The Organization of Clubs Called for by Authority of the Memphis Convention.

To the Voters of North Carolina:

The Memphis convention composed of representative men of all parties who oppose the schemes of the single gold standard men, passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That a committee composed of one member from each State, be appointed by the delegates thereof in this convention, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the representatives and advocates of bimetallism and bimetallic societies in the different sections of the Union, and devise measures to advance the cause of bimetallism throughout the United States.

That this committee shall have power to call a national conference of bimetallists whenever, in the opinion of the committee, the cause of bimetallism can be advanced thereby. Said committee shall have power to fill all vacancies.

The committee, in accordance to the above resolution, elected a national committee of one member from each State.

This committee met in Chicago on July 18th and passed a resolution empowering and instructing the member of the committee from each State to proceed at once to organize "Honest Money Clubs" in his State. Therefore, I now call for the organization of "Honest Money Clubs" in every county in the State.

The scheme of the single gold standard men is:

First. To prevent any further coinage of silver into legal tender dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, and to bring this country to an absolute gold basis.

2nd. To have the silver dollars already coined robbed of their legal power, so as to be only token silver money to be redeemed in gold, like token paper currency.

3rd To destroy all silver certificates, treasury notes and greenbacks, and to issue and fasten upon this country gold interest bearing bonds to the amount of the money and currency thus destroyed. The coin bonds of the government already issued will then be made payable in gold only.

4th. To increase the power of the national bonds by turning over to their management and control the entire issue of paper currency to be redeemed in gold.

If the above infamous scheme succeeds the hard times we now have will be made twice as hard and the liberty and prosperity of the American people will be sealed forever.

The object of the "Honest Money Clubs" will be to bring together all men who are opposed to this diabolical English plot and who will fight not only to the bitter end to prevent its consummation but also to restore and maintain an honest financial system.

The time has come when it is the duty of every patriot of every party to come together and fight the English gold curse with the same unity, zeal and determination that our forefathers fought and drove British bayonets from American soil.

As soon as a club is organized send in the name and postoffice of the the President and Secretary of your club.

I recommend that a State convention of these clubs, as soon as a sufficient number are organized, hold a State conference for the purpose of consultation, &c.

MARION BUTLER,
Member of National Committee for North Carolina.

Aproved. B. F. KEITH,
Vice President Memphis Convention for North Carolina.

Let every friend of good government get up a club for THE CAUCASIAN

Mrs. Anna Gage, wife of Ex-Deputy U. S. Marshal,

Columbus, Kan., says:

"I was delivered of **TWINS** in less than 20 minutes and with scarcely any pain after using only two bottles of

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DID NOT SUFFER AFTERWARD.

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THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Populists will capture it in '96. Sow the country down with Peoples' Party literature. I will print your name and address on the People's Party Exchange List for a silver dime, and you will receive a large number of leading Peoples' Party papers for reading and distribution. WRITE PLAINLY. J. H. PADGETT, Lock Box 416, Ennis, Texas. tf

NOTICE.

I WANT every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 582, and one will be sent you free.

CANCER Permanently Cured ! ! ! ! Home treatment, $30 to $50. Send stamp for book. JNO. E. HARRIS, Port Payne, Ala.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

A GRAND DISCOVERY!

WANTED.—A live man or woman in every county where we have not already secured a representative to sell our "Nevada Silver" SOLID METAL Knives, Forks and Spoons to consumers; a solid metal while as silver; no plate to wear off; goods guaranteed to wear a lifetime; cost about one-tenth that of silver; the cheapest and best line ever offered; agents average from $30 to $100 per week; sell one in every family; sells on sight; no great work; big demand for our Solid Metal Goods. Over One Million Dollars worth in daily use. Can of samples Free. Address Standard Silverware Co., Dept. 13, Boston, Mass.

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Six National Banks for Financial Reference, thousands of Cured Patients all over the United States as to our professional ability. All business conducted on a strictly professional basis and strictly confidential. Consultation Free at office or by mail. Treatment sent everywhere free from observation. No interference with business while using medicines.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility (*Spermatorrhœa and Impotency*) caused by youthful follies and excesses, producing nervousness, losses, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in the back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, etc., cured for life. We can stop night losses, restore lost sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts and make you fit for marriage.

Syphilis, that terrible disease, in all its forms and stages cured for life. Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Swellings, Sores, Gonorrhœa & Gleet, and all forms of Private Diseases cured.

Stricture permanently cured without caustic or cutting. No pain, no exposure. Patient can use the treatment at home.

Ladies, we *cure* those delicate diseases peculiar to your sex, at your own home without instruments. Many cured after other doctors have failed. Can give you proofs.

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Book for both sexes, 64 pages, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sealed in plain wrapper free. Read this little book and send for Symptom Blank. No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases; No. 4 for Catarrh.

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Nature's Own Method of Freeing Herself from Disease.

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"Many invalids believe that remedies necessarily imply medicines, and medicines only. This is a serious mistake, for it not only leads them to be content with such limited effects as drugs are able to produce, but prevents them from acquiring a proper knowledge of the remedial resources which exist within the organism itself—the very agencies by which in health, the vital powers are developed and maintained.

"In the compilation of these REPORTS we have ascertained that the nature of these physical agencies, as adapted to remedial purposes are at easy command, and we have no hesitancy in saying that after a careful investigation, at the hands of trained representatives of our Secret Inquiry Bureau, that these remedial methods obtain their development and achieve their greatest results through using Improved Oxygenor, Nature's Own Method of Freeing Herself from Disease Without the Use of Medicine. We have fully investigated the Improved Oxygenor treatment and find that it will cure when all remedies have failed and have no hesitancy in saying it is the best treatment known to the enlightened practice of medicine. We do not hesitate to accord unstinted praise, for we know that the highest praise is merited, and in bestowing commendation, we act solely in the interest of the readers of these REPORTS, asking nothing of the Company. This investigation was conducted without their knowledge and this report appears without regard to their personal wishes in the matter. We have found this to be a superlative system for the cure of disease. The Company furnishing the Improved Oxygenor is controlled by regularly graduated physicians whose experience and practice, covering a half century of time give this treatment a value and a standing of the most enviable character.

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New Goods, New Machinery, Low Prices. Established Reputation.

How to Make Money.

The holiday season, when the purse of the people is freely opened, and everyone feels the general good-will so universal at that time, is close at hand.

The shrewd merchant avails himself of the opportunity to present his patrons with a holiday souvenir, prized for its beauty and elegance, and which will, if in the shape of a calendar, prove an advertisement of his business throught the entire succeeding year, and therefore a money-maker.

THE CAUCASIAN has secured the agency of the August Gast Bank-Note and Litho. Co., of St. Louis, which is the largest manufacturing and importing house in the country, and whose fine work requires no introduction.

The advantageous terms that we have made enable us to offer their medium priced and fine imported designs at prices which are unequalled, and as low, if not lower, than prices made by that celebrated firm direct.

Drop us a postal and we will give you some suggestions that will enable you to please your customers sure.

NOTICE THIS, TOBACCO GROWERS.

Polk County, Texas, the Best Country to be Found.

Why? Because you can buy at low prices and on long time, lands that will make either large field crops, or two, (and often three) crops of best quality of tobacco per year. These lands are immediately on the line of a railroad, in a healthy country where you can have good neighbors, church and school privileges.

Old tobacco growers cannot be made to believe the yield of tobacco here. For particulars, address,

JAS. S. EVANS.
Leggett, Texas.

OPIUM Morphine Habits positively cured in ten to 20 days. HOME REMEDY CO., 409 Norcross B'ldg, Atlanta, Ga.

RIPANS TABULES.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptons, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

IF YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION — TAKE RIPANS TABULES
IF YOU ARE BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED OR HAVE A DISORDERED LIVER — TAKE RIPANS TABULES
IF YOUR COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OR SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING — TAKE RIPANS TABULES
FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH — TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

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A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cents by Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE. QUICK TO ACT AND SAVE MANY A DOCTOR'S BILL.

ATTENTION!

TOBACCO GROWERS!

I wish to inform my friends and the public that I will again run the FAMOUS and WELL LIGHTED

JEFFREYS' WAREHOUSE AT ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

For the sale and purchase of LEAF TOBACCO. I am in position to buy largely of this crop, and am prepared to take care of your interest in every respect. We have more and BETTER BUYERS than ever before, with orders for all classes of tobacco at prices that I think will be

Satisfactory to the Farmers.

With an experience of FIFTEEN YEARS in the WAREHOUSE BUSINESS, I claim to be a judge of the weed, and I will see that every pile of tobacco put on my floor shall SELL for its VALUE regardless of who it belongs to. All I ask is a trial. I propose to do my drumming on the floor

WITH BIG PRICES.

So when you start to town with your tobacco, don't forget to drive in at Jeffrey's, where you will get big prices whether he has first or last sale.

T. B. JEFFREYS,
PROPRIETOR JEFFREYS' WAREHOUSE.

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By the use of our LETTERED FINGER-BOARD and SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR. The **Premium** are the ONLY Instruments in the world supplied with our Lettered Finger-Board, which goes FREE with every

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Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin!

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Having received the Highest Award wherever shown, and are **Sold Direct** from the manufacturer to the user. **You save 50 per cent, the Dealer's Profit.** OUR BEAUTIFUL, FREE CATALOGUE will tell you all about the "PREMIUM" Instruments and our Lettered Finger-Board. We also carry a full line of Autoharps, Zithers, etc., which we retail at manufacturers prices. Write—it will pay you.

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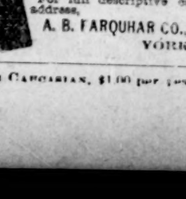
Edited by ALBERT SHAW.



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